MEDICAL ASSOCIATION- 1940 AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION
DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS,
PHARMACISTS.

Organization Is Dental Theme

Maryland Body Banquets Dentists, Members of National Association

BALTIMORE

A definite trend toward organization and the benefits to be derived therefrom was the main theme of discussion as members of the Maryland Dental Society entertained visiting dentists to the American Dental Association Centenary Celebration at a smoker in the York Hotel, Tuesday evening.

Most of the speakers in their brief remarks voiced hearty approval of the movement to consolidate and of their greater possibilities of being admitted as a body to the A.D.A., which met here from Monday to Wednesday.

The American Dental Society enjoys no membership in the American Medical Association because of the lily-white policies of the local and State groups, members of the society told the AFRO this week.

Dentists contacted on Wednesday agreed, however, that highly significant was the announcement made by Dr. Russell A. Dixon, Howard University Dental School dean, who stated that plans are being completed for the addition of a post-graduate course in dentistry to the school.

Would Aid Students

Although dental schools farther North offer such courses, the proposed course at Howard University will mean much to students of that school, dentists pointed out. It was said, however, that this idea awaits the approval of Howard trustees.

Among the Guests

Guests at the smoker were:

Drs. Leon Scott, New Rochelle, N.Y.; Roscoe Ward, Port Chester, N.Y.; Thomas Walters, Tuckahoe, N.Y.; Russell Dixon, dean of the Howard University Dental School, Washington;

Drs. James E. Jones, Harvey Dickens, G. Alvin Jenkins, president of the Jackson Dental Association, all of Philadelphia; J. W. Bluford, Philadelphia; Dr. F. L. Broddie, West Chester, Pa.

Hosts were the following members of the local society:

Drs. Bernard Christmas, president; A. A. Smith, vice president; Isaac Young, treasurer; Albert O. Reid, William Beaman, William Mason, Maurice Doles, Bruce Alleyne;

Jesse B. Weaver, Cecil Gloster, Charles Watts, James White, Frank Sykes, O. D. Jones, and Lucius Butler, chairman of the committee on arrangements and who presided.

NEGRO DENTISTS ATTEND NATIONAL

SEP 21 1940

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 19—(By ANP)—When the American Dental Association met in Cleveland last week a number of Negro dentists were in attendance. This is the largest and most important dental body in the world. Among those in attendance were: Drs. R. W. Taylor, Pittsburgh; H. H. Dickens, Philadelphia; L. Payne and A. J. Edwards, Cincinnati; E. W. Taggart, Birmingham; G. R. Taylor, Canton, O.; R. B. Costa, New Haven, Conn., and Drs. John E. Murrell and Quinn F. Montgomery, both of Cleveland. Drs. Montgomery and Murrell, both of whom belong to the Cleveland Dental Society were on the committee on arrangements for the convention. Every possible courtesy was shown the colored visitors.

APPOINTED

Named To Hospital Staff For 7th Year

Dr. C. L. Hawkins, Denver, Colo., leading physician and surgeon who, last week was appointed to the active staff in the Department of Internal Medicine at the Denver General Hospital. Dr Hawkins is a member of the Colorado Public Health Association, and of the American Public Health Association, commander and medical examiner of Denver Camp No. 1 of the American Woodmen.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—(By Alice B. Lamb for ANP)—Notification has just been received by Dr. Wm. C. Henderson of his appointment to the visiting staff of the general medical service of St. Francis Hospital and Sanatorium. This is a Catholic institution and one of the three ranking A-class hospitals in this region, which is famous for its health facilities.

This is the seventh consecutive year that the doctor has been so designated. In fact he has been on the staff of the hospital ever since he located here in 1932.

Because of Dr. Henderson's hospital connection. he is able to render adequate care to his clientele which consists of both local residents, and health seekers who come here annually to recuperate from tuberculosis and other respiratory ailments.

Dr. Henderson is the only Negro serving professionally with the institution. He is also one of the few Negro medicos in this country enjoying this most unusual and important privilege.

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MEDICAL ASSOCIATION- 1940 D.C.
DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

Given Rating
Daily World

5/19/40
Atlanta Daily World

DR. W. WARRICK CARDOZO, prominent young Washington physician who has just received a specialist's rating in pediatrics by the American Board of Pediatics following a special examination. Dr. Cardozo is an instructor in the Howard university medical school, a member of the staff at Freedman's hospital and of the District of Columbia health department. A former Chicagoan, he spent a five year internship and residency at Provident hospital there.—(ANP Photo)

Dr. Cardoza Given High Ranking By Pediatrics Board

WASHINGTON, May 16—(ANP)—A rating as a specialist in pediatrics has been received by Dr. W. Warrick Cardoza, prominent young physician, from the American Board of Pediatrics. Dr. Cardoza took a special examination given by that board, the highest ranking group in this field.

A former Chicagoan, Dr. Cardoza spent his five year internship and residency at Provident hospital in that city. Since coming to Washington, he has become a member of the District of Columbia Health department as school medical inspector, is a clinical instructor in pediatrics at Howard university medical school, a member of the pediatrics staff at Freedmen's hospital and an attending pedíatrician at the Garden of Children, a nursery school, in addition to engaging in private practice.

Dr. Callis Certified As Internal Specialist

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18—Dr. Henry Arthur Callis of this city has been informed by Dr. William S. Middleton, secretary of the American Board of Internal Medicine that he has been certified by the board as a specialist in internal medicine.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
June 25, 1940

Negro Doctors Open Seminar

Joint Clinic Is Held at County Hospital.

A joint clinic at the Duval County Hospital last night brought to a climax the first day of the graduate seminar for negro physicians in Jacksonville. The seminar sessions are being held at Brewster Hospital and will run through Wednesday.

The clinic last night was conducted jointly by Dr. William Perry, special consultant, U. S. Public Health Service, and special consultant on venereal disease, North Carolina State Board of Health; and Dr. Paul Padget, associate editor. American Journal of Syphilis, Gonorrhea and Venereal Diseases, Baltimore, and was attended by both white and colored physicians.

The day's activities included welcoming addresses yesterday morning by Dr. W. H. Ball, director, Bureau of Maternal and Child Health, State Board of Health and the United States Children's Bureau, one of the sponsoring agencies; Dr. T. Z. Cason, chairman of the graduate short course committee, Florida Medical Association; Dr. S. R. Coleman, DeLand, president of the Florida Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association; Dr. I. E. Williams, president of the local branch of the State medical group; Miss Florence Jones, superintendent, Brewster Hospital, and others. Further activities for the day were lectures and a tuberculosis clinic.

The tuberculosis clinic was conducted by Dr. Howard M. Payne, assistant university physician, Howard University, Washington, D. C., and patients were provided through the courtesy of the Tuberculosis Association of Duval County and Brewster Hospital.

Those who are attending the seminar include Dr. C. C. Benton, Fort Pierce; Dr. A. W. Blake, Bartow; Dr. Coleman; Dr. E. R. Daniels, Panama City; Dr. L. H. B. Foote, Tallahassee; Dr. H. G. Floyd, Palatka; Dr. S. J. E. Forde, St. Augustine; Dr. Francis M. Hall, Port St. Joe; Dr. E. C. M. Hampton, Ocala; Dr. J. Seth Hills, Daytona Beach; Dr. N. R. Jones, Ocala; Dr. W. S. Stevens, Quincy; Dr. J. F. Sistrunk, Fort Lauderdale; Dr. J. A. White, Tampa; Dr. J. H. R. Dyett, West Palm Beach, and Dr. Von D. Mizell, Fort Lauderdale.

Those from Jacksonville in attendance include Dr. R. L. Brown; Dr. S. S. Campbell, Dr. C. F. Duncan; Dr. E. H. Flipper; Dr. H. W. James; Dr. J. P. Patterson; Dr. W. W. Schell; Dr. E. H. Washington; Dr. I E. Williams; Dr. S. B. Daniels; Dr. N. D. Bryant, and Dr. C. V. Freeman.

Members of the faculty in addition to Dr. Payne and Dr. Perry are Dr. C. Leon Wilson, Provident Hospital, Chicago; Dr. Walter H. Maddux, consultant, U. S. Children's Bureau and medical director, Slossfield Health Center, Birmingham.

Are Our Doctors Still Concentrated In North

Daily Unored 3-10-40

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Whether or not nearly 40 percent of the Negro physicians and surgeons in the United States are still concentrated in seven northern states having only 10 percent of the nation's Negro population, as they were in 1930, will be shown by the 1940 Census of Population which starts April 1.

The 1930 enumeration showed that 39.3 percent of America's colored doctors were located in either New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois or Missouri. A total of 3,805 physicians and surgeons were counted in the nation as a whole.

The same enumeration showed a total of 100,950 colored workers engaged in other professional fields, making a total Negro professional population of 104,755. There were 54,439 school teachers, 25,034 clergymen, 10,583 musicians and teachers of music, 5,728 trained nurses, 2,146 college professors and presidents, 1,773 dentists, and 1,247 lawyers, judges and justices.

ROSENWALD SURVEY REVEALS NEED FOR RURAL DENTISTS

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—Twenty-five per cent of the Negro population dies each year in the rural South because of lack of medical attention in their illnesses, declared Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director of Negro health for the Julius Rosenwald Fund, in an address before the Palmetto Medical Association convening in their 44th annual meeting here.

That this condition is due to a shortage of physicians, particularly Negro physicians in the Southern states, is revealed by the Rosenwald surveys, according to Dr. Bousfield.

The high cost of medical training is one cause of this shortage, he said, and urged educators to emphasize medical training in their vocational guidance program in an effort to get more young men and women to follow the medical profession.

"Opportunities Dentistry as Profession Offers Negro Youth," a talk by Dr. E. W. Taggart, chairman of the board of directors of the National Dental Association, following Dr Bousfield's address, pointed out the pressing need for Negro dentists in the South.

"Appalling dental neglect, especially in rural areas, is evident among Southern Negroes," Dr. Taggart declared. "In West Virginia," he continued " a ratio of one Negro dentist to each 5,222 of Negro population far short of a reasonable quota stands in marked contrast to Mississippi, where there is a ratio of one Negro dentist for each 43,818 Negroes."

Statistics show, Dr. Taggart revealed, that of 70,000 dentists in the United States, 1,800 are Negroes, a ratio of one white dentist to 1,7000 of the white population as compared to one Negro dentist to every 13,000 Negroes.

Appealing to Negro youth to enter the field of dental hygiene, Dr. Taggart said that the number of Negroes practicing dentistry in the United States today should be doubled to fill the demand.

A part of the second public program of the Medical Association meet, the talks of Dr. Bousfield and Dr. Taggart, were heard by a bloc of young people, students of Allen and Benedict Colleges. The state meeting closed Friday at noon.

Rosenwald Survey Shows Need For Race Doctors And Dentists

Twenty-Five Per Cent of Negro Population Dies for Lack of Medical Attention, According to Dr. Bousfield; Dental Neglect Appalling Says Taggart.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 9. (ANP)—Twenty-five per cent of the Negro population dies each year in the rural South because of lack of medical attention in their illnesses, declared Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director of Negro health for the Julius Rosenwald Fund, in an address before the Palmetto Medical Association convening in their 44th annual meeting here.

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"Appalling dental neglect, especially in rural areas, is evident among Southern Negroes," Dr. Taggart declared: "In West Virginia," he continued, "a ratio of one Negro dentist to each 5,222 of Negro population, far short of a reasonable quota, stands in marked contrast to Mississippi, where there is a ratio of one Negro dentist for each 34,818 Negroes."

Statistics show, Dr. Taggart revealed, that of 70,000 dentists in the United States, 1,800 are Negroes, a ratio of one white dentist to 1,700 of the white population as compared to one Negro dentist to every 13,000 Negroes.

TRAINING DOCTORS

(Interracial Review)
(New York, N. Y.)

The Negro is taking stock of his own handicaps and is trying to do something about it. At the meeting of the John A. Andrews Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute, a group of far-sighted Negro physicians and dentists have arrived at sound conclusions from simple applications of arithmetic. If—they argue—more than four hundred apply for admission to the Meharry and Howard medical schools, and only sixty are selected, and from this selection only twenty to thirty graduate, then something is wrong with the selection of the students or with the kind of training given.

This is too big a subject to reduce to simple arithmetic—there are many variables to be accounted for,—but something must be done if Meharry and Howard are to do the job for which they are established and maintained. Perhaps a suggestion is worthwhile. Economics is back of it all. Here is our basis of inquiry. In selecting students for admission, the registrars are likely to favor those who can pay.

We believe that there should be more medical schools opened in the South for Negroes. Tuskegee Institute should have one and perhaps one could be established at Xavier. The latter school would bring Catholic aid to a perplexing problem. Then, the question arises: Where will the doctors practice?

Statistics show that there are more doctors to the city block in New York—in white New York as well as in Harlem—than there are to the square mile in Mississippi, where diseases among the poor are rampant. What kind of Federal subsidy can doctors apply to this situation?

When the discussion turns to social medicine one finds that most of the talking is done by doctors who have attained economic competence and security. There are as many doctors whose income is derived from real-estate holdings in New York as there are doctors whose side income is from medical fees.

And the poor, the poor these days are going to clinics in the big cities. Many young doctors derive their income from foundation grants and allowances from the federal and state governments.

In the parts of the South where it is almost impossible to find a doctor in the open country the situation is even more complex than the discussion of the Andrews Clinical Society would indicate. We shall sum it up. The sharecroppers and city workers have no incomes. The young men who want to study medicine and dentistry have nothing to use for money. No money for scholarships, no money for subsidizing clinical work in the South, no money for doctors in the big cities.

Not from sentimentality, but from necessity we put these facts before our Catholic readers. Low wages or no employment for the Negro workman—as in our city transportation—means low fees or no fees for the Negro physician. And the graduate of Howard or Meharry unable to collect fees from his practice is unable to keep up his interest in his college. No interest on the part of the alumni means no scholarships for deserving students. No doctors in the rural sections brings more disease to the big cities. How far reaching is the toll of indifference!

NEGRO NAMED TO OFFICE IN MEDICAL GROUP

HAMMOND, Ind., (ANP)—Dr. Robert M. Hedrick of Gary, was one of the newly elected officers of the Lake County Medical society which held its annual meeting in the Woodmar Country Club, Hammond. Of the 300 members, less than 100 are Negro physicians.

Slave Days Paradox Reduces Usefulness Of Negro Physicians

Doctors Of Race Have Difficulty In Convincing Patients They're Qualified

ATLANTA—(AP)—Limited in their practice to their own "under-doctored" race, Southern Negro physicians still find their usefulness limited by an ironical, slavery-born paradox.

No matter how well equipped he may be educationally, the Negro physician still faces a major barrier in the reluctance of his own people to accept him as "sho" nuff doctor."

"This is a carryover from slavery," explained Dr. Thomas Slater, whose frosty, close-clipped hair attests his 50 years of pioneering in his profession.

"We are only three-quarters of a century from bondage," he said, "when Negroes always looked to their masters or white friends for help. Unconsciously, they developed a feeling that white-given aid is better than Negro."

Thus, with some 5,000 Negro doctors in a Negro population of some 12,000,000, the former still lack for patients while millions of the latter lack for adequate medical care.

Dr. Slater's view on this and other problems of the Negro and his doctor found wide support among other physicians and in medical publications.

In the face of these manifold difficulties, the supply of Negro doctors is not increasing in proportion to the need for them, only 75 graduates being listed in 1939 and with more internships available than there were graduates.

Discouraging to the prospective Negro doctor are the natural difficulties of schooling, in that if he is a Southerner he must go far from home to enter a top-rank medical school since those of the South are closed to him; opportunities for working while studying have decreased under generally worsened economic conditions; the limited practice opportunities, particularly in the rural areas where the need is the greatest; inadequate facilities for scientific practice.

In the South, medical training is available to Negroes only at Meharry Medical School at Nashville, in the northern section of the South. Howard University at Washington, still further north, also has a medical school but many Negroes receive their training at Northern state universities.

Dr. Henry Butler, son of a doctor, graduate of Atlanta University and the Harvard Medical School, and with a year's postgraduate work in London, England, said of this latter problem:

Calls For Help

"If a Negro doctor gets a really interesting and knotty scientific problem—and the patient has any money—he generally has to call in a white doctor on consultation and use the latter's equipment.

"If the patient is poor—and most Negro patients are—the doctor then must send him to the Negro charity division of the local charity hospital and there lose active control of the case."

Dr. Butler confirmed Dr. Slater's views on the Negro patient's reaction to the Negro doctor. He added the observation that while well-established white physicians often helped Negroes win the confidence of their own kind, an economic pinch develops from the young white practitioner who has not yet established himself.

"As limited and short as the grass is in our own pasture, we have to share it with the white doctor," he said ruefully.

Chief hope of the Negro doctors for overcoming this prejudice of their prospective patients for white care is in an increase in hospitals run for and manned by Negroes.

Sources here were unable to even hazard a guess on the number of hospital beds available for Negroes in the South but none hesitated in saying that the demand far exceeds the supply. And a large part of those available are in municipal hospitals staffed by white internes which serves merely to perpetuate the reliance on white medicine.

Hospitals Too Few

Dr. C. W. Reeves estimated that aside from such municipal hospitals where the Negro may not practice, there probably are not in the South more than half a dozen "real hospitals of 75 to 100 beds each" where the Negro doctor may work with anything like proper scientific equipment.

This desired increase in hospital facilities for the Negro must come, the physicians agreed, from some source other than the Negroes themselves since so few of them are able to pay either hospital or doctor fees.

Government financing supplemented by private, charitable endowments are the obvious hopes for remedying this condition.

The Negro physicians generally report their patients coming from the "middle and lower" income groups, thus further hampering them in their efforts to keep pace in the purchase of modern office and laboratory equipment.

The wealthier Negroes and "intellectual" groups, like their white equivalents, lean strongly toward specialists, Dr. Slater reported, and since Negro doctors have scant opportunity to develop specialties this further handicaps them.

Despite these manifold obstacles, the Negro physicians manage to operate their own medical societies, maintain standards comparable to the white physicians and many win the confidence and praise of the latter for their professional skill.

Somewhere In America!

Courier

There Should Be a Negro Physician and a Dentist Who Would Like to Find a Profitable Practice, This Letter-Writer Says.

Pittsburgh, Pa.,

703 N. Railroad Ave.,
Clearwater, Fla.
October 18, 1940

The Editor,
The Pittsburgh Courier,
2628 Centre Ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Somewhere in America there should be a Negro physician and a dentist who would like to find a profitable and prosperous location where there is practically no competition. Clearwater and vicinity is just such a place.

There are approximately 5,000 or more colored persons within a radius of 20 miles of this city and no colored physician closer than St. Petersburg or Tampa. When an emergency arises or when anyone must have a doctor they go to the white doctors. They have no waiting rooms for colored patients and often one must sit in hallways or wait on the streets for hours before the doctor will take the time to see one. They do not want Negro patients and it is easy to see what service Negroes get.

The purpose of this letter is to find out if you can get us in touch with a doctor who will consider locating here. We thought that an article or an advertisement in your paper would bring us in touch with him. Will you be so good as to let us know what you can do for us, and what it will cost? This Lodge will guarantee a reasonable income to the right man until his practice is established. Further information and details will be sent to anyone requesting it.

Thanking you in advance and looking forward to an early reply, we are,

Very truly yours,
GULF COAST LODGE NO. 181, F. & A. M.
Thos. P. Cobbs, Secretary.

"SOUTH SADLY LACKING IN DENTISTS," SAYS DR. TAGGART

Birmingham Leader Addresses Palmetto Medical Society in Columbia, S. C.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 9—The colored citizens of Birmingham are justly proud because of the able address delivered by this city's outstanding member of the local dental profession, Dr. E. W. Taggart, at the Palmetto Medical Association in Columbia, S. C. last week.

Dr. Taggart spoke on the subject: "Opportunities: Dentistry as a Profession Offers Negro Youth." His address follows: "There are in the United States 70,000 dentists, approximately 60,000 are actively engaged in the practice of dentistry Of this number, according to the 1930 Census, 1,773 were Negroes.

The prevalence of dental diseases averages 98 per cent of the total populatoin."

Now, let us take into consideration the nearly 1,300 dentists of the Negro group and note, first, their geographical distribution; second, the ratio of dentists to the total Negro population. To facilitate the problem of organization, the National Dental Association has divided the map of the United States into five zones. Zone one comprises the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire with no Negro dentists, Massachusetts with 40, Connecticut, 13, New York, 164, New Jersey, 73, Pennsylvania, 177, Maryland, 34, Delaware, 6, Rhode Island, 5, total 512. Zone 2: Michigan, 50, Illinois, 159, Kentucky 37, Indiana 35, Tennessee 69, total 450. Zone 3: District of Columbia 70, West Virginia 22, Virginia 62, North Carolina 67, South Carolina 54, total 275.

Zone 4: Mississippi 29, Alabama 38, Georgia 60, Florida 45, Louisiana 45, total 217. Zone 5: Kansas 14, Missouri 70, Oklahoma 29, Arkansas 29, Texas 100, total 231. In the area of 17 states covering the rest of the United States including California with 35, the total number of Negro dentists is 72.

The two important deductions to be drawn here are, first, that, with the concentration of Negro dentists in the metropolitan areas, it is evident that there must be numerous smaller communities throughout the state in which no Negro dentist is even accessible to care for the oral health needs of the Negro population; and, second, that the ratio of the Negro dentists to the Negro population of Michigan is less than 50 per cent of that for the white population. Similar inferences obtain in varying degrees for all of the states of the Northern and Western areas where Negroes live in appreciable numbers. In New Jersey, there is only one dentist to every 2,861, and in Pennsylvania, the ratio is one to 2,436. In Ohio, there is one dentist to 3,222 of population, while in Kansas, there is one to 4,739, and, Arizona, one to 5,373.

These citations offer fair samples of the ratio of the Negro dentist to the Negro population in the states named, and the data reveal that, in no instance, does the ratio of the Negro dentists to the Negro population compare favorably to that of the white race. When it is remembered that the prevalent opinion among the profession holds that one dentist is required to serve the demands of a community of no more than 1,500 persons and that at present there is, in round numbers, one white dentist for each 1,700 white persons in the United States, whereas there is only one Negro dentist for each 6,707 Negroes, it will be conceded at once, that there is a marked deficiency in the ranks of dentistry even in the North, East and West, which have proved the Mecca for Negro dental practitioners. But what of the South! The bare statistics, alone, of this section, which portray a dark picture of appalling neglect in the dental health sphere of the race, express in most emphatic terms, the dire need for dentists in this almost forgotten area. In the entire South, there is only one Negro dentist for each 12,312 of Negro population. West Virginia, with a ratio of one Negro dentist to each 5,222 of Negro population, represents the most favorable condition (though far short of a reasonable quota) to be found in the South; while Mississippi, on the other hand, with a ratio of one Negro dentist to each 34,818 Negroes, represents the other extreme. The answer to this unbelievable status of the South and especially, of such states as Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and several others is given in the age-old problem of the general social and economic conditions particularly for the man of color, in this section.

It is perfectly natural for the aspiring young man or woman, in viewing the prospective field of practice, to select the location which offers the most promising outlook for a cultural environment and educational facilities for the rearing of a family, as well as the opportunity which may be afforded for the rendition of useful service. But the strange paradox is that these conditions do not always go hand in hand. While the larger cities of the South have often improved social conditions to the extent that they have been sought by professionals of all groups, it is the thickly populated industrial community in which the need is most acute.

A survey made a few years ago, without regard to race, showed that professional services are available in the United States in direct proportion to the purchasing power per capita of the communities. If this may be used as an accurate measuring rod, it will be easy to see at a glance why Mississippi, with its vast plantations and penniless share-croppers, has attracted only 29 Negro dentists.

Socialized Medicine Vetoed By Medics

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Renewed efforts to prevent the advancement of socialized medicine and dentistry, and development of a broader program of medical and dental education among the families of Oklahoma, were the outlined objectives of the Oklahoma Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association at its 33rd annual session in Muskogee last week.

Dr. G. W. Banks, president, Hobert, presided at this meeting. All programs, clinics and clinical demonstrations were well attended. Dr. G. W. Banks, president, in his annual address, cited the principal objectives of the organization when he stated briefly the policies sought by the professions of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. Dr. S. H. C. Owen, surgeon of Detroit, Mich., delivered the principal address and evoked much interest. His subject was "Shock and Its Treatment." Dr. H. W. Conrad of Guthrie, known in Oklahoma as the "Father of Medicine," spoke on "Pellagra." Other noted speakers who gave presentations during the session were Drs. William D. Hayes and Hugh Payne of Oklahoma State Health Department, Drs. J. E. Guess, R. B. Taylor, Okmulgee; R. C. Bryant, Tulsa; S. R. Youngblood, Oklahoma City; D. E. Wallace, Floyd E. Waterfield, H. E. Tollett, A. H. Hudson, Muskogee, and H. W. Williamston of Idabel. The public health program presented by the association was well attended by the public. Those who spoke on this program were Miss Georgia Jackson, R. N., Drs. R. B. Taylor, Okmulgee; L. H. Williams. Tulsa, and W. W. Montgomery

Oldest Race Dental Group Celebrates

NOV 30 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Fortieth anniversary of the Robert T. Freeman Dental society will be celebrated with a formal banquet Saturday, Novembebr 30, at the Whitelaw hotel. This is the oldest Negro dental organization and was first known as the Washington Society of Colored Dentists but changed the name to commemorate Dr. R. T. Freeman, the first colored student to finish in the first graduation class of Harvard university, in Cambridge ,Mass., in 1867.

Brigadier General Leigh C. Fairbanks, postal corps, United States Army, the highest ranking dentist in the armed forces, has been secured as principal speaker and will be introduced by Dr. C. Thurston Ferebee, president, Robert T. Freeman Dental society and chairman preparedness committee, National Dental association.

Dr. C. N. McMillan, chairman, social committee says that among the over 100 prominent dentists as guests of the society will be included the following national officers of the National Dental association: Dr. J. Leroy Baxter, Orange, N. J., president; Dr. A. Leon Reid, Richmond, Va., president-elect; Dr. William O. Claytor, Washington, D. C., vice president and Dr. J. A. Jackson, Charlottesville, Va., secretary-treasurer. Also officers of the dental societies of Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have been invited to be present.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION- 1940
DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

GEORGIA

SAYS RACE DOCTORS SHOULD SHARE IN U.S. FINANCIAL PROGRAM

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 30.—That Negro physicians were willing to give service in clinics without remuneration, but that they should share in the financial program of the United States Public Health Service as white physicians are doing, was the opinion expressed by R. S. Smith, Macon, Ga., before the 47th annual convention of the Georgia State Medical Association which met here recently.

Columbus allows its Negro physicians to practice and operate in the Municipal hospital. The same principal was extended to the Medical Association during its convention. Officers elected at the meeting for 1940 and 41 are Dr. E. W. Weaver, Rome, president; Dr. F. S. Belcher, Savannah, president-elect; Dr. W. A. Patterson, first vice-president; Dr. W. A. Moore, Cartersville, second vice-president; Dr. E. G. Bowden, Atlanta, treasurer; and Dr. J. S. Williams, Macon, secretary.

Bainbridge, Ga., Post-Searchlight
May 23, 1940

ocal Ne o Honored At Medical Meet

The Georgia State Medical, tal and Pharmaceutical Associa composed of the negro practitione of Georgia held its 47th session in the city of Columbus, as the guest of the local medical society, with Dr. T. H. Brewer presiding.

The absorbing thought during this meeting was the discussion of the National Health projection plan as proposed by Senator Wagner, despite the fact that this plan is in process of adjustment, and many angles remain to be clarified. The body went on record as endorsing the attitude of the State white organization and pledged their support to whatever methods that body thought best and consistent with the health needs adequate for the indigent of our state.

As evidence of the growing amity and cordiality that is developing among the people of our state, and as an act of recognition of the negroes ability and to encourage him in his efforts, a very significant step was made, in that, for the first time in its history, the city hospital of Columbus, under its Superintendent and staff of physcians threw its doors open to the colored association, extending every professional courtesy and permitted the negro surgeons to operate. The two local physicians, Doctors Griffin and Lord had the distinction of performing the first two major operations, all of which were a success.

The body went on record as appreciative of the courtesies shown by the citizens of Columbus, and especially the very fine attitude shown by the white citizens. The body pledged itself to return to their individual homes and do more to promote the cause of health and general community improvement.

DR. J. LAWLAH WINS AWARD IN RADIOLOGY

Dr. John W. Lawlah, medical director of Provident hospital and nationally known as a radiologist, will be awarded a certificate in radiology by the American Board of Radiology, it was learned this week. Dr. Lawlah passed a special examination held in Atlanta on Dec. 9 to win this honor.

The American Board of Radiology is the foremost organization in this highly specialized field. It was formed in 1932 by the union of the radiology section of the American Medical association, the American Roentgen Ray society, the Radiological Society of North America, the American College of Radiology and the American Radium society.

The examining board tests and awards certificates to physicians who, by special experience and training have acquired a superior knowledge and skill in the field of radiology. Dr. Lawlah's certificate will state that he has been qualified to practice radiology in all its branches, including X-rays and radium.

Since completing postgraduate work at the University of Chicago in 1933, Dr. Lawlah has been practicing radiology as a specialty. Although he serves Provident as its medical director, he continues to practice radiology particularly in connection with the hospital's cancer clinic which he heads.

Because of the rigid requirements, only a few certificates like that won by Dr. Lawlah have been awarded by the American Board of Radiology.

DR. LAWLAH TO GET RADIOLOGY CERTIFICATE

Award To Be Made For Superior Knowledge In This Field

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PROMINENT PHYSICIAN TO APPEAR BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

Dr. Carl G. Roberts, prominent Chicago physician and past president of the National Medical association, will appear before the United States Senate committee this week to discuss medical legislation now before Congress. Summoned by Senator James Murray, chairman of the senate committee on medical matters, Dr. Roberts will represent the National Medical association. He will be accompanied by Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, director of the Howard Medical school.

20 PHYSICIANS GET DIPLOMAS IN T-B COURSE

Hold Closing Ceremonies At Municipal T-B Sanitarium

Twenty members of the first post-graduate class of Race physicians received their diplomas, Tuesday, for intensive training in the field of tuberculosis. The ceremonies took place in the physician's dining room of the Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium at Pulaski and Bryn Mawr avenues.

In making the award, Dr. Frederick Tice, president of the board of trustees of the sanitarium, said:

"Only by a fundamental knowledge of the modern methods and treatment of tuberculosis by the family physician could their patients get the proper care. This is only a beginning which I hope will inspire many of you to equip yourselves for larger fields of service. The facilities of the sanitarium are open to you to develop what possibilties and talents you may have."

Dr. Troy Outlines Program

In a final lecture to the class, Dr. E. P. Troy, superintendent of dispensaries, under whose immediate direction the post-graduate school and health survey are conducted, outlined the entire program of the sanitarium. He said:

"It is the desire of the trustees that every physician in all districts of the city receive a thorough knowledge of the modern concept of the tuberculosis problem. As a public agency of health, the sanitarium desire to offer its equipment and personnel to aid the private physician, first by giving him proper training; second, by furnishing free x-rays where his patients need them; third, by consultation of its specialists with the physician in the special problems that may arise; and, last, by turning back to the private physician his patient for the continuation of treatment. This will relieve the sanitarium of some of its load and at the same time help the private physician. By increasing the volume of his work, it is hoped that his fees can be so reasonable that his patients can meet them."

Those who completed the course and received their diplomas were Doctors Jenkins Hightower, A. M. Mercer, Clifford Doyle, J. A. Northcross, Charles Wren, E. Milton Johnson, David Johnson, Lorenz P. Lapsley, Bruce Jackson, A. L. Lucas, J. Leonard Pratt, S. W. Smith, W. B. Little, N. A. Diggs, L. B. Morrison, Earl Gooden, Bert Anderson, and W. H. Brummitt.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
May 20, 1940

NEGRO SONG GROUP HEARD

The "Deep River" chorus, an organization of singers from the local negro high school, rendered a musical program at the services of the First Baptist church last night. A large audience heard their varied program interspersed during the regular service and then remained for an after service concert of request numbers. The pastor, Rev. W. E. Waterhouse, commended this musical orgranization highly, and the congregation last night expressed a wish that they return for another concert.

At the morning service yesterday the pastor brought a message on "Our High Priest"

"All religions have had their priesthood," said Mr. Waterhouse, "but the religion of Jesus Christ finds its high priest in the Son of God. For us there is no need of human mediation as the Christ ever lives to intercede in our behalf with an unchangeable and intransmissable priesthood."

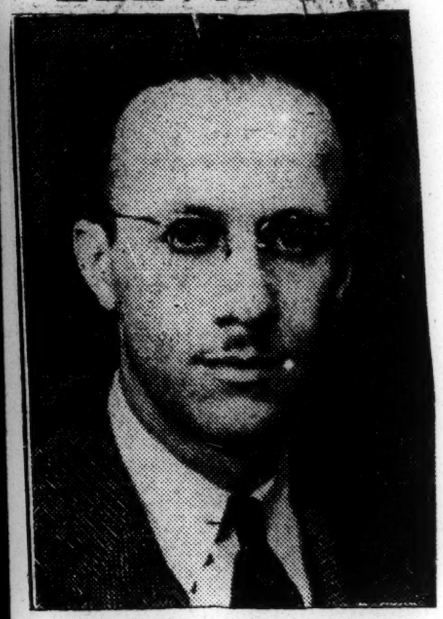
In his message the pastor pointed out that the writer of the letter to the Hebrews was assuring the Jewish Christians that they had been given a better priest than that of Aaronic lineage.

"All the requirements for the priesthood are fulfilled in Christ," the pastor said. "All the functions of the priesthood are performed by him. There is no necessity for any other priest."

At the evening service the pastor spoke on "Falling Below Par", in which he pointed out the causes and dangers of falling below the standard of righteousness to be found in Jesus Christ. There was one addition to the church by profession of faith at the evening service.

The pastor announced that the evening service on next Sunday night would honor those young people in the church who are graduating from school this year. This service will complete the trilogy of services in the year's program for youth education.

ELEVATED



DR. HENRY B. MATTHEWS, who has been appointed Supervisor of Clinics, to succeed Dr. James Lowell Hall, who leaves to assume duties at Howard university's medical school. Dr. Matthews appointment becomes effective July 1.

Dr. Roberts Is Elected Diplomate By American Board Of Surgery

CHICAGO, July 11 (ANP)—Dr. Carl G. Roberts, a member of the attending staff of Provident Hospital for the past 20 years and chairman of the department of surgery for the past four years, has just been named a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery, highest ranking and strictest organization in the nation.

Only one other Negro is a member of this body, and he is Dr. Roscoe C. Giles also a staff member at Provident. Dr. Roberts took the examination in Chicago on June 19 and shortly will be awarded his certificate.

In addition to his connection with Provident, Dr. Roberts is a member of the attending surgical staff of Walther Memorial hospital and one of the visiting surgeons of St. Elizabeth's hospital. He is also author of several scientific papers which have been published in leading medical journals.

In addition to Dr. Roberts' scientific accomplishments as a surgeon, he is outstanding for his statesmanship. He is an ex-president of the N. M. A., and at present a member of its executive board. He is chairman of the committee on national legislation of the N. M. A., and on March 19 appeared before the United States Senate committee in connection with the government hospitalization program. Dr. Roberts, in 1939, was one of the members of a subcommittee of the N. M. A. which appeared before the board of trustees of the American Medical Association in connection with discriminatory legislation toward Negroes by the association particularly in southern states. Dr. Roberts also holds the title of commandant of the American Red Cross.

FELLOW

DR. R. E. FULLILOVE, JR., who was recently awarded a Julius Rosenwald Fund fellowship for postgraduate study in urology at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. The fellowship was awarded through Flint-Goodridge Hospital, where Dr. Fullilove serves in the department of urology.

Gets Fellowship

NEW ORLEANS, La.XDr. R. E. Fullilove, Jr., has recently been awarded a Julius Rosenwald Fund fellowship for postgraduate study in urology at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, beginning July 1. The fellowship was awarded through Flint-Goodridge Hospital, where Dr. Fullilove serves in the department of urology.

This is the fourth fellowship awarded by the Rosenwald Fund to a Flint-Goodridge staff member. The other three were Dr. L. W. Horton, who studied in Vienna, London and Paris; Dr. C. H. D. Bowers, who studied at Bellevue Hospital; and Dr. N. R. Davidson, who recently returned from Harlem Hospital.

Dr. Fullilove was graduated from Howard university with the B. S. degree in 1939 and the M. D. degree in 1934. He served an internship at Provident Hospital, Chicago; two years as resident in pathology at Kansas City General Hospital No. 2; and two years as resident in urology at Flint-Goodridge Hospital. He is a Diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners.

Dr. Fullilove has been in private practice in New Orleans since July, 1938, and expects to return here to continue his work at Flint-Goodridge and resume his practice after his twelve months of study.

New Orleans Physician Fears Prejudice In Socialized Medicine

NEW ORLEANS, April 12 —(ANP)—"We, as a group, especially in this section of the country, are against socialized medicine because we **have no way at present of bringing political pressure to bear upon the state bureaus that will administer these funds," declared Dr. P. T. Robinson, recently re-elected president of the New Orleans Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical association, this week.**

"The Negro physician will be at an undue disadvantage if the plan of socialized medicine is adopted in the United States, especially in the southland, regardless to whether it is administered by the medical profession or by the laity," Dr. Robinson continued.

"If it is administered by the laity there will be unscrupulous politicians and politicalized social workers who will regiment us and try to control our destiny and limit our incomes by their maneuvering, to the starvation point. They will be prone to discriminate against us with our own people in favor of their group because they think that we are without political influence.

"If it is handled by the medical profession, the government will deal in the Southland only with the medical societies of the other group, as they are already doing now in a small way. This will put us to the mercy of the other prejudiced group, which, unless it be controlled by very fairminded men at all times, will deprive most of us, who dare exert our inert manhood or express our opinions of our rightful share in these public funds.

"We think it would be very unfair, in a part of the same country, where customs have been established which make it impossible for both groups to be members of the same parish or county organization, if we as medical men through our organization did not control the administering of medical care to the indigent and low income groups of our own people. We believe there are a few who would be fair to us but political pressure would be too strong for them to give us real justice, without hurting themselves influentially."

APPOINTED

Dr. H. E. Tann, of Detroit, who has been appointed to that city's department of public works by Mayor Edward Jeffries, Jr. A graduate of Meharry Medical College, he is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

THE MEDICAL INSTITUTE

The second annual Medical Institute which is to be held in St. Louis March 27-29 will be of special significance so far as the Negro medical profession is concerned in that four Negro physicians of national reputation will conduct the institute. They are Doctors T. K. Lawless, dermatologist and only Negro on the medical teaching staff of Northwestern University; Roderick Brown of the Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. Maddux of the Children's Bureau of the U. S., and Leon Wilson, obstetrician and gynecologist of the Provident Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

The physicians in St. Louis will enjoy the benefit of having this institute brought to them rather than having to go to another state and pay for the knowledge they will gain during the two-day sessions here. That the local medical men will be glad of the opportunity to attend this institute is granted without comment.

Aside from the benefits which may go to our medical profession, a place on the program will be made for the public to see and hear these eminent physicians at a public meeting to be held Wednesday evening, March 27th, at Central Baptist Church. There the medical language will be translated into words which the layman can fully understand and appreciate. Therefore, the public is invited to this meeting.

It may be added here that this institute is held and sponsored by the Tuberculosis and Health Society in conjunction with the Mound City Medical Forum.

NEXT HEAD OF PAN-MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Group Meeting in St. Louis Discusses Preventative Health Program

ST. LOUIS. — (Special) —The Missouri Pan-Medical association in session here last week elected Dr. E. B. Perry of Kansas City president-elect, to take office at the 1941 session. Dr. Perry is vice-president of the National Medical association has been active on several of its committees. He is medical director of the Wheatley-Provident hospital in Kansas City.

Taking office at the St. Louis meeting is Dr. Walter Younge of St. Louis, who was elected president at the session in Kansas City in 1939. Dr. Young is director of medical service at St. Mary's infirmary in St. Louis.

A preventative heal program was advocated in the keynote address by Dr. A. R. Maddox of Sedalia, retiring president. He made the following recommendations for such a program:

(1) Regular lecture courses of health education; (2) Encouragement of home ownership to better living conditions; (3) Fight ravages of venereal disease by intelligent and courageous training against it; (4) Physical examination of school children and medical attention to physical defects; (5) Employment of intelligent janitors in public buildings who observe health regulations; (6) The medical profession be responsible for seeing a proper health program reaches school children; (9) Regular medical examinations by each individual once a year.

Confidence in the future and encouragement in the present, and an appeal for closer relationship between the public and members of the medical, nursing, dentistry and pharmacy profession were voiced at the public meeting of the organizations held Tuesday evening at St. James A.M.E. church.

DR. E. B. PERRY

Dentists to Invade St. Louis in August

Shown here are several executive officers of the National Dental Association and the Mound City Dental Society of St. Louis with scenes of historic interest in the Missouri city where the dentists will meet from August 12 to 16.

This twenty-ninth convention will bring together the only organization of its kind for colored dentists. Delegates are expected from more than 30 States.

Upper row, from left to right are: Dr. M. D. Wiseman, Washington, D. C., chairman, national program committee and executive board member; Dr. Waldo Howard, Houston, Texas, president, National Dental Association; and Dr. W. S. Gibson, St. Louis president, Mound City Dental Society.

Lower row left to right: Dr. A. W. Gray, Mound City Program Committee; Dr. Richard Layne, chairman, Mound City Social Committee; Dr. E. O. Massey, chairman Mound City Publicity Committee and national co-chairman of publicity; Dr. E. L. Grant, treasurer, Mound City Dental Society.

Middle row left to right: Jefferson Memorail, where the mementos of the Lindbergh flight to Paris are kept; center, the statue of Saint Louis, from whom the city took its name; on the right is the beautiful Botanical Gardens.

Saint Louis contains some of the most outstanding dental surgeons as well as the Homer G. Phillips Hospital, the largest and most complete Negro institution of health and where the surgical dental clinics will be held. General headquarters and exhibits will be in the Sumner High School. The public health meeting opening the convention is scheduled for the Lane Tabernacle. A complete social program has been planned. One of the largest river boats has been secured for a moonlight cruise.

The chairman of the St. Louis Housing Committee reports that the local hotels and private homes are making every effort to suitably accommodate the dentists and their families. The ladies' auxiliary is preparing bridge parties and teas for the entertainment of the women.

Dr. J. Edward Perry Home From Tuskegee

Call
6/14/40
Kansas City Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. —Dr. J. Edward Perry, foremost Kansas City physician, returned to Kansas City Tuesday morning from Tuskegee institute where he had been a patient at the Veterans' hospital since the first week in April.

Dr. Perry was brought home in a special Pullman car provided by the U.S. government in deference to his service in the Spanish-American war.

When he became ill at Tuskegee, Dr. Perry was out of his residence zone, but was given the same consideration and courteous treatment as if he had been in his home territory.

"The treatment I received," Dr Perry said, "goes to show that Uncle Sam does not forget his former soldiers in time of sickness."

The government provided an ambulance to take Dr. Perry from the Tuskegee hospital to Birmingham, where he boarded the Pullman train, riding to Kansas City in a double compartment with a doctor and attendant to care for him.

Dr. Horace G. Dwiggins, a member of the staff of the Tuskegee Veterans' hospital, and a former Kansas Citian, was the physician who attended Dr. Perry both at the hospital and on the trip home.

Dr. Perry now is at his home, 2451 Montgall avenue. He stood the trip home in fine shape and is making rapid improvement, but the physician is not permitted to receive visitors.

" Dr Perry greatly appreciates the many, many cards, letters and telegrams he has received from friends all over the country," Mrs. Perry said upon their return home.

So numerous were the messages received by the physician at the Tuskegee hospital that it was necessary to ship them home in a large box.

When he arrived home, Dr. Perry found flowers in his room, one box sent by the staff of the Wheatley-Provident hospital, another by his neighbors and others by friends.

Dr. Dwiggins returned to Tuskegee Wednesday.

Dr. Perry suffered a heart attack while attending the John A. Andrew Clinical society meetings at Tuskegee.

National Auxiliary Dental Hygienists Meet In St. Louis

Black Newspaper
Oklahoma City
8-31-40

ST. LOUIS.—(ANP)—The National Auxiliary to the National Dental association and the National Dental Hygienists association met here jointly last week with the National Dental Association. The fifth annual meeting for the auxiliary and the second for the hygienists, the convention was successful from every standpoint, according to officials and visiting delegates. The Young City Dental Auxiliary acted as hostesses.

Presided over by the auxiliary's national president, Mrs. Bertha J. McMurdock of Washington, the conference got under way on Wednesday at Sumner high school. The visiting speaker for the first session was Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle, superintendent of nurses at Homer Phillips hospital, who gave a splendid review of the progress of Negro womanhood.

Officers of the national auxiliary besides Mrs. McMurdock, are: Mrs. C. P. Absalom, honorary president; Mrs. Leroy Gates, vice president; Mrs. R. L. Suggs, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. J. W. Dunbar, assistant treasurer; and Mrs. D. H. Aurpin, historian.

The program of tre Dental Hygienists, directed by Miss Ernestine Perry, a graduate of Meharry Medical college, also began Wednesday with lectures by Mrs. Riddle and James Smith, psychologist. Mrs. Riddle spoke on "The Importance and Value of the Home Visit," and Mr. Smith on "Psychology of Getting Along With People."

Miss Martha Woodfolk, president of the organization, explained the purpose of the National Dental Hygienists association, which she said was to make the public dental conscious.

"There should be a closer relationship between the dental hygienists and the dentists," she said, and continued, "We stress the importance of pre-natal and post-natal care of the teeth as well as care during childhood and adolescence."

Officers elected were: Miss Martha Woodfolk reelected president; Edna Madison, vice president; K. Love Jacwson, secretary; Mabel Latson, treasurer; Eileen B. Wilson, Helen Dyett and Mabel Laton, regional vice presidents.

Among the social activities participated in by both groups were garden parties, picnics, sightseeing tours, bridge parties and the annual dance at the Castle ballroom.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION -1940
DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

NATIONAL DENTAL A

Dr. Reid Named President Elect Of Dental Ass'n

Dr. Leon Reid of Richmond, Va., was named president elect of the National Dental Association at the closing meeting of the five-day session here last Friday. Among the other national officers elected were the following:

Vice President: J. E. Claytor, Washington, D. C. Chairman of Publicity Committee: Dr. Miller Dean, Washington, D. C. National Chairman of Exhibits: Flemington H. Norse, E. Patterson, N. J. Co-Chairman of Exhibits: Dr. W. H. Gibson, St. Louis, Mo. Co-Chairman of the Publicity Committee: Dr. E. O. Massey, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Reginald Beeman, former National president, was elected to the executive committee.

Dr. Ferebee Is Defense Chairman

Daily World

WASHINGTON, (ANP)— Appointment of a national defense committee was announced by Dr. Waldo Howard, Houston, president National Dental association. This committee will aid in listing the Nation's colored dentists who can qualify for military service and will cooperate with the American Dental association, war, navy departments, United States Public Health service and the recently created President's National Defense council.

DR. FEREBEE

Dr. Thurston Ferebee, Washington, was selected chairman of the National defense committee of the N. D. A. and also president of the Robert T. Freeman Dental society, L. C. and 1st lieutenant, dental corps, army reserve.

Dr. Ferebee says the 2,000 Negro dentists in this country, both members and non-members of the association, soon will receive forms requesting detailed, confidential information about their professional qualifications and military experience. When the forms are completed and the data filed it will be made available to the federal government. This defense committee will not only aid the national defense council and the war departments in the selection of men fit for military service but it will in the event of an emergency render every possible aid to dentists who enter the military service as well as those who will, for one reason or another, remain at home.

Assisting Dr. Ferebee in compiling this survey are the following members of the committee: Dr. J. C. Brazier, Washinghon, D. C.; Dr. R. E. Beamen, Cincinnati; Dr. H. C. Edwards, Washington; Dr. A. S. Hunter, Durham; Dr. R. A. Dixon Washington; Dr. Q. L. Toler, Greenville, Miss:: and Dr. M. R. Dean, Washington.

Any dentists not receiving the survey form is urged to write Dr. C. T. Ferebee, 1809 2nd Street. Northwest, Washington, without obligations on their part. Complete defense committee reports will be given at the National Dental association convention, August 12-16 St. Louis. Mo

D. C. Dentist Heads Defense Committee

Post

Appointment of Dr. C. Thurston Ferebee of Washington as chairman of a national defense committee of the National Dental Association was announced yesterday.

Among other duties the committee is charged with responsibility for compilation of a list of the Nation's colored dentists eligible for military service.

Other Washington dentists on the committee are Drs. J. C. Brazier, H. C. Edwards, R. A. Dixon and N. R. Dean.

Questionaires covering qualifications and military experience are to be mailed 2,000 colored dentists throughout the country. Washington dentists not receiving forms are asked to communicate with Dr. Ferebee at 1809 Second street northwest.

WHITE MEDICS TO SPEAK AT NMA CONFAB

Bee
7-7-40
Chicago, Ill.

HOUSTON, July 3—(ANP)—While events in other parts of the world bring into relief the necessity for cooperation between the citizens of America, in the performing of all functions affecting the general welfare, it is announced that the 46th annual session of the National Medical association will feature addresses by two leading white Texas physicians on subjects relating to a general conference theme of "Cooperation between physicians of the two races." 7-7-40

Meeting in the heart of the deep South, Houston, Aug. 12 to 16, inclusive, physicians from all over the United States will hear Dr. Holman Taylor, secretary of the Texas State Medical association white, and Dr. E. W. Bertner, of Houston representing the American Medical association in libera discussion of steps to bring the physicians of the two races together in working out the problems raised by disease, pestilence and death.

Racial Unity Stressed

Keynote talks on the general 1940 theme of cooperation will be heard from Negro doctors who will bring concrete suggestions regarding efforts to achieve further unity between practicioners, particularly in sections where discriminatory customs make such helpful cooperation extremely difficult.

In attendance at the meeting of the American Medical association meeting in New York City last week was AMA's executive secretary John T. Givens, of Norfolk, who discussed with leaders of the NMA on this matter. While in New York, Dr. Givens made arrangements with exhibitors of scientific and medical products to set up booths at the NMA meeting in Houston in August.

The addresses by the white Texas doctors were arranged by Dr. Thelma Patton Laws of Houston, active leader in local medical circles and chairman of the committee handling the entertainment of the national meeting for the Lone Star State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical association, host to the convention.

Houston Ready To Receive NMA Doctors

Journal & Guide
7-27-40
Norfolk, Va.

HOUSTON, Texas — Arequate housing accommodations for the more than 5,000 doctors, hospital executives and women's auxiliary members expected to attend the 46th annual convention of the National Medical Association which meets at the Phyllis Wheatley High School here August 12 through 16.

Local committee members, anticipating a large number of family groups taking advantage of the opportunity to combine business with a vacation trip to the picturesque Southwest, have made special arrangements to take core of these families.

Convention plans are near completion, it was announced this week by Dr. Thelma-Patten Law, chairman of the steering committee of the Lone Star State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, convention host.

Doctors who plan to attend this year's session, expected to be the best in the history of the organization, are urged to make arrangements for accommodations by getting in touch with Dr. Law or with Dr. P. W. Beale, 2736 1-2 Lyons Avenue, Houston.

NMA Doctors To Hold Clinics Here

Journal & Guide
7-27-40
Norfolk, Va.

THIS ELEVEN STORY, $2,000,000 Jefferson Davis City-County Hospital in Houston, Texas, will be the scene of several scientific clinics and ward walks during the annual meeting of the National Medical Association convention in the Texas metropolis, August 12 through 16. 7-27-40

Six Negro physicians serve in the out-patient clinics at this modern hospital and eight others serve in the anti-tuberculosis clinic which is housed in this building. Doctors who attend the NMA sessions will find the hospital techniques practiced here some of the best used in the country.

Texas Highway Patrol And Negro Doctors

Savannah
Journal
8-10-40
Baltimore, Md.

The National Negro Medical Association will meet in Houston Texas, for the week beginning August 11, 1940. Since the place was chosen, the Negro doctors both within and without the State have been writing to both white and Negro Texans expressing apprehension as to the treatment they may receive at the hands of the Texas Highway Patrol.

This apprehension has arisen as a result of tthe brutal beating given to Carter Wesley on May 6 by two Highway patrolmen, Jack Sutherland and H. R. Owens, as he was driving through Montgomery County. Carter Wesley was fined for speeding after he had been beaten, knocked down and kicked by the two patrolmen.

Carter Wesley is a man with a profession, as are the Negro doctors; he drives a good car as doubtless do some of the Negro doctors; he is a World War Veteran, as indubitably are some of the Negro doctors; he is a taxpayer of Houston, Texas, as are most of the Negro doctors in their home towns. But none of these conditions weighed with the Highway patrolmen in the case of Carter Wesley. The Negro doctors from all over the country on their first venture South have cause to feel apprehension unless the three men on the Public Safety Commission and Colonl Homer Garri-

son take firm steps, not only in the case of Owens and Sutherland, but in their orders to all Highway patrolmen.

RACE IN NEED OF MORE DOCTORS, MEDICAL CONVENTION FINDS

By O. J. CANSLER
(Staff Correspondent)

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 22.—That the American Negro is tragically "doctor poor" was the most important finding of some 500 delegates to the 46th annual convention of the National Medical Association and its affiliated bodies, the National Hospital Association and the Women's Auxiliary, held here August 12-16.

NMA President

DR. A. N. VAUGHN, prominent St. Louis physician, who on August 16, was installed as president of the National Medical Association as the 46th annual session came to a close at Houston, Texas.

Dr. Vaughn, a graduate of Meharry, is chief of staff at St. Mary's Infirmary, visiting surgeon at Homer G. Phillips city hospital, St. Mary's and Peoples hospital, past president of the Mound City Medical Forum and the Missouri Pan-Medical Association, with eight years service on the executive board of the N. M. A.

An ambitious program for the coming year, which will mean much to the medical men of the nation is being planned by Dr. Vaughn, who is looking forward to a record breaking meeting in Chicago in 1941.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
August 29, 1940

COLORED GROUPS VISIT CHICKAMAUGA DAM AREA

A group of Negro doctors from New Jersey and the east coast stopped here yesterday to see the Chickamauga dam and other points of interest widely publicized about Chattanooga. They were returning from the National Medical association meeting in Houston, Tex.

Another group headed by Catherine Watkins Duncan, head of the department of education of Fort Valley State college (Ga.), yesterday visited Lookout mountain and other scenic points on a return trip from Chicago. She and her party have spent six weeks at the University of Chicago on a workshop course in "teacher education."

Nat'l Medical Association Moves To Preserve Status of Negro Doctors

OCT 12 1940

CHICAGO.— (ANP) — Pointing out that mistakes made in the 1917 draft, when qualified Negro physicians and dentists were used as privates, should be avoided in the new National Defense Program, the special liason committee of the National Medical association has contacted President Roosevelt, governors of all 48 states and officers of the American Medical association offering their organization's cooperation and asking that Negroes receive a square deal.

The communications, consisting of both telegrams and letters, were signed by Roscoe C. Giles, chairman ,and Drs. Carl G. Roberts and Clarence H. Payne, members of the liason committee. All three reside in Chicago.

The wire to President Roosevelt, a copy of which was sent to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, follows:

"In the first World war, Negro physicians and dentists were inducted in the army in many instances as privates and not assigned to services in keeping with their training.

"It would be most regrettable if not actually discouraging to the morale of our people if our group, which is one of the largest minority groups and one with a long and unblemished record of loyalty, should be the only one without representation in the common plans for the mobilization of the medical profession and civilian population for the defense of our country.

"We, therefore, respectfully appeal to your excellency for the appointment of Negroes on local draft and appeal boards and on such auxiliary services as tre government may set in the future for the care of its civilian population."

Similar facts are set forth and explained in more detail in letters sent to governors. In the letter to the American Medical association, the committee recalled the telegram sent to that group in June pledging N. M. A. support in the defense program and offering cooperation with the white organization in its plans.

"The National Medical association feels that it would be fitting to have representation on your defense committee in order to avoid duplication of effort," the letter set forth. "Further it is felt that there are problems peculiar o the N. M. A. and the group it represents which should be taken into consideration by any defense committee in its plans for the general utilization of the medical profession in military service."

Negro Medics Will Receive Appointment

National Medical Ass'n Gains A Point In U.S. Program

OCT 18 1940

Through the kind office of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, the White House arranged for the Defense Committee of the National Medical Association, consisting of Dr. A. N. Vaughn, President, Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, Chairman, and Dr. Clarence H. Payne, with Acting Surgeon-General Love of the Army, in Washington, D. C.

Were Graciously Received

The Committee was graciously received by General Love and entered into a discussion of the integration of Negro medical men into the active service of the Army. It was pointed out to General Love that the NMA represented a nation-wide organization of Negro physicians, approximately 5,000 in number. It was further pointed out that nine A-class hospitals were staffed by members of this organization throughout the country, approved by the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons; that among its members are men who rank high on the faculties of medical colleges and on such special boards as the American Board of Surgeons, American Board of Opthaemology, Roentgenology, et cetera.

Services Offered

The services of Negro physicians of America were tendered to the National Government in this emergency. It was the desire of the members of this committee representing the NMA that Negro physicians be integrated into the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army on a parity of rank and number proportionate to the population.

Committee Receives Favorable Consideration

OCT 18 1940

Favorable consideration was given these proposals after lengthy discussion. The Acting Surgeon-General stated that Negro medical officers would be utilized with Negro troops in proportion to those inducted into the military service and the reserve officers would be the first called.

Base Hospitals Discussed

The Defense Committee of the NMA pointed out to the Acting Surgeon-General that nine hospitals approved by the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons, many of which are affiliated with teaching universities, are staffed and ready to be used as base hospital units. It is important, in order that the civilian population be cared for, to know approximately how many men would be needed to take care of the conscripted men. There are a number of physicians who have had five-year training in surgery, medicine and other branches, who are within the age limit and immediately available. The Committee felt that wherever possible, these men should be utilized in base hospitals. The Acting Surgeon-General stated that at this time he had no knowledge of exactly how many would be required; that the base hospitals offered a problem, in that a mixed personnel of troops would be inevitable, and he felt that public opinion, at this time, might not be ready for the mixed medical staffs. The Committee stated that it felt that through tact and education, particularly where there was a large Negro Army unit present, medical officers could be utilized in the base hospitals providing the sentiment of the superior officers would insist upon tolerance. The Committee pointed out that in certain sections of the country there are mixed staffs already working amicably together in large centers of Negro population and that the relationship between the two races was most harmonious and mutually profitable.

Conclusions

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It was finally agreed by the Acting Surgeon-General:

1. That wherever there were Negro units in the Army they would be serviced by Negro medical officers.

2. That the problem of integration of Negro medical officers into base hospitals would be carefully and sympathetically studied

3. That he would be happy to utilize the services of the National Medical Association for the purpose of securing highly qualified and competent medical personnel.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION- 1940
DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

MEDICS PREPARE TO INVADE TEXAS

Dr. A. N. Vaughn Predicts Great Session of National Medical Association In Texas After Tuskegee Clinic.

ST. LOUIS, April 18—Predictions that the sessions of the National Medical Association to be held in Texas this summer will be the largest attended in the history of the organization were made by Dr. A. N. Vaughn, president-elect of the National Medical Association, Saturday, following his return from Tuskegee Institute and the 29th annual sessions of the John A. Andrew Clinical Association.

Dr. Vaughn stated that he based his assertions upon observations made at the clinic and indications that, despite the distance from Texas, many doctors in far away States would be in attendance.

Many important changes were mentioned during the discussions of the executive committee of the N.M.A. which are to be presented to the House of Delegates this summer in an effort to give the organization a broader scope. Dr. Vaughn also commented upon the report of the legislative committee of the N.M.A. in its appearance before the U. S. Senate relative to President Roosevelt's proposal to establish small hospital units in various parts of the country, pointing out that it is the N.M.A. contention that wherever race patients are admitted, race physicians should be given professional staff courtesies.

In all, 11 medical men, including Dr. T. Garrott Benjamin, a dentist, attended the clinical sessions. In the group besides Dr. Vaughn were Drs. E. T. Taylor, treasurer N.M.A.; W. A. Younge, president-elect of the Missouri Pan Medical Association and speaker of the N. M. A. House of Delegates; William H. Sinkler, H. H. Weathers, J. J. Thomas, John Eubanks, Earle Williams, O. S. McClellan and Leroy Dabbs, the latter serving for the fourth consecutive year as supervisor of the medical clinics.

So much interest and enthusiasm was created in the Tuesday, April 9, meeting, at which an all-St. Louis symposium on "Acute Abdomen" was presented, that the same symposium will be featured, by request, at the meeting of the Louisiana State Society at Monroe, La., next month, as well as at the National in Texas this summer. Taking part in the symposium were Drs, A. N. Vaughn, W. A. Younge, William H. Sinkler and H. H. Weathers.

Considerable favorable comment was also given to Dr. Younge's special paper on "Hyperinsunulism."

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

White Physicians To Address NMA Sessions On Cooperation Between Doctors Of 2 Races

Need For Professional Unity To Be Keynote of 46th Meeting of Doctors In Houston, Texas August 12 Through 16

HOUSTON, Texas—In this year when events in other parts of the world bring into bold relief the urgent necessity for utmost cooperation between the citizens of America in the performing of all functions affecting the general welfare, it is significant that the 46th annual session of the National Medical Association will feature addresses by two foremost white Texas physicians on subjects relating to a general conference theme of "Cooperation between physicians of the two races."

Meeting in the heart of the deep South, Houston, August 12 to 16, inclusive, physicians from all over the United States will hear Dr. Holman Taylor, secretary of the Texas State Medical Association, white, and Dr. E. W. Bertner, of Houston, representing the American Medical Association, in liberal, intelligent discussion of steps to bring the physicians of the two races closer together in working out the problems raised by disease, pestilence and death, horsemen of the apocalypse which know no color line.

SEEK UNITY

Keynote talks on the general 1940 theme of cooperation will be heard from Negro doctors who will bring to the conference concrete suggestions regarding efforts to achieve further unity between practitioners particularly in sections where discriminatory customs make such helpful cooperation extremely difficult.

In attendance at the meeting of the American Medical Association meeting in New York City last week was NMA's executive secretary, Dr. John T. Givens, of Norfolk, who discussed with leaders of the AMA on this vital matter. While in New York, Dr. Givens made arrangements with exhibitors of scientific and medical products to set up booths at the NMA meeting in Houston in August.

The addresses by the white Texas doctors were arranged by Dr. Thelma Patton Laws of Houston, active leader in local medical circles and member of the committee handling the entertainment of the national meeting for the Lone Star State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, host to the convention.

GREAT STRIDES MADE

Dr. Givens pointed out this week, that through the conscientious efforts of the National Medical Association committee on recognition of Negro physicians by the A. M. A., great strides have been made in behalf of colored doctors and the way paved for some constructive discussion of cooperation between the races as will feature the 1940 session.

It is further pointed out that the United States, in the years just ahead, will need the combined resources of all its medical talent, white and colored, to keep the nation fit and virile enough to defend its democracy from aggression from without and from degeneracy from within. Dr. Givens points out that now, more than ever before, the nation needs absolute cooperation among all of its citizens and he sincerely hopes that the Houston convention will mean the dawning of a new day in the relations between white and Negro doctors.

Meeting in connection with the NMA sessions in beautiful, modern Houston will be the National Hospital Association (August 11 to 13); and the Women's Auxiliary of the NMA.

Pres. Vaughn Of St. Louis Sends Word

Asks Executives to Take Cognizanee Of Its Importance

SEP 27 1940

Intensive efforts are being made by Dr. A. N. Vaughn, president of the National Medical Association and the special liaison committee of the N.M.A., of which Dr. Roscoe C. Giles of Chicago, is chairman, to have Negro physicians of the country integrated into the general program which will include a number of medical men as the United States Government organizes its machinery for the huge draft just ahead. Letters have been sent to the President of the United States and to other federal officials as well as to the governors of all 48 states of the Union.

The letter to the governors, which is highly significant, follows:

Dear Governor:

As head of the draft set-up in your state, I wish to call your attention to a matter of great interest to the Negroes of your state and to the country at large. According to published plans for inducting men into the army, there will be about three physicians among the personnel of each draft board who will conduct physical examinations of the draftees. Probably ten percent of these draftees will be Negroes.

I take this occasion to appeal to you as governor of and in charge of the appointment of the personnel of the draft boards to appoint Negro physicians to these examining boards wherever possible and in numbers commensurate with our census percentage of the population.

The Negro forms the largest minority group of your citizenry and he has a long and unblemished record of loyalty and devotion to the principles and ideals of American democracy. The Negro physician is willing and ready to contribute his share to the common good in this hour of stress and need. He asks only the opportunity to serve in the field of his special training.

Trusting this matter will receive your excellency's favorable consideration, I am"

Respectfully yours,
A. N. Vaughn, President,
National Medical Association

N.M.A. TO GO TO BOTTOM OF T. B. PROBLEM

Subject Featured At Ann'l Meet

HOUSTON, July 11—(ANP)—America's Negro doctors are determined to go right to the bottom of the number one problem of the medical profession—tuberculosis—when the 46th annual convention of the National Medical association meets in Houston August 12 to 11 inclusive. Present plans call for an extensive symposium on the subject which is to be one of the principal features of this year's session.

The symposium will be led by Dr. C. H. Payne, of Chicago and Dr. E. P. Troy, superintendent of the dispensary of the Municipal Tuberculosis sanitarium in Chicago. Addresses by several nationally recognized authorities on the subject have been arranged and the emphasis on tuberculosis will be further augmented by the showing, for the second time since it was assembled at a cost of $10,000 of a tuberculosis exhibit, said to be the finest and most informative exhibit ever displayed.

X-Ray Film Feature

The exhibit, shown first at the recent meeting of the American Medical association in New York City, was secured for the NMA sessions by its executive secretary, Dr. John T. Givens of Norfolk, through Dr. Payne of Chicago.

A key feature of the exhibit is the new miniature X-ray film which is creating such a sensation in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis.

One whole session of this year's convention will be devoted to discussion of the subject: "What Measures Should We Institute for the Eradication of Tuberculosis?"

Other speakers who will talk on the subject include: Dr. Frederick P. Stubbs, Philadelphia; Dr. W. A. Davis, Macon, Ga.; Dr. Frank Trigg, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. R. L. Markoe, Detroit, and Dr. O. L. Ballard, Waverly Hills Ky.

Auxiliary to Meet

Also meeting in Houston in conjunction with the National Medical association, is its women's auxiliary, and an affiliated organization, the National Hospital association.

In a special symposium discussion, the nation's hospital executives will consider the vital question: "How Can the National Hospital Program Best Serve the Needs of America?"

Dr. Carl G. Roberts of Chicago will preside and speakers will seek to bring out the best interests of the colored population will be preserved in a program of nation-wide hospitalization.

Notables on Program

Those who have been assigned to develop this theme include: Dr. W. M. Thomas, Leavenworth, Kan.; E. R. Carney, of Detroit, president of the National Hospital association; Dr. John A. Kinney, director of the John A. Andrew hospital at Tuskegee institute, Ala.; A. W. Dent, superintendent of Flint-Goodrich hospital, New Orleans, and Dr. S. H. Freeman, orthopedic surgeon, Meharry Medical college, Nashville.

The physicians, hospital executives, and members of the women's auxiliary will be guests of the Lone Star State Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical association. Headquarters for the convention of all three groups will be Phyllis Wheatley high school.

N.M.A. TO PLAN NAT'L DEFENSE COOPERATION

Bee
8-11-40

War Dept. Head to Address Meet

Chicago, Ill.

HOUSTON, Aug. 8—(ANP)—Specific plans for cooperation between the Negro doctors of America and administrators of the current national defense program are scheduled to be worked out as a special feature of the annual convention of the National Medical association which meets in Houston, August 12 through 16, it was revealed in a communication from Dr. John T. Givens, of Norfolk, the association's general secretary.

An official of the United States War department has been invited to address the Houston convention and to advise with the doctors on the best plans for coordination of the physician's work into the general scheme of adequate defense.

Most of the sessions of the convention will be held at the Phyllis Wheatley Senior High School. Clinical sessions will be held in the 11 story, $2,000,000 Jefferson Davis City-County hospital.

3 Groups Meet Jointly

Meeting in conjunction with the doctors are two auxiliary organizations: the National Woman's auxiliary and the National Hospital association. All three organizations will have some joint sessions. Aside from these joint meetings, the NMA group will be divided into three sections: medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical.

All offices in the NMA will be filled at elections to be held during the convention. Key incumbent office holders are: Dr. A. W Dumas, Natchez, Miss., president; Dr. John T. Givens, Norfolk, general secretary; Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, Norfolk, speaker of the house of delegates; Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, treasurer; Dr. William McKinley Thomas, Leavenworth, Kan., chairman, executive board; Dr. William E. Allen, Jr., St. Louis, director of exhibits, and Dr. J. A. Kenney, Tuskegee, editor of the NMA journal. Dr. A. N. Vaughn, of St. Louis, is president-elect.

Medical Men Oust Dr. Jesse Leach on Convention Eve

Call
8-9-40

Dr. A. W. Dumas of Natchez, Miss., to Become New President at This Session; War Official Invited to Speak

Kansas City, Mo.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas.—Almost on the eve of the forty-sixth annual convention of the National Medical Association, the executive board of the association expelled Dr. Jesse L. Leach of Flint, Mich., from the roll of membership.

Dr. Leach was ousted as president-elect of the association at the 1939 session in New York.

In announcing the removal of Dr. Leach's name from the membership roll, Dr. William McKinley Thomas, chairman of the executive board said, "We are not legally in a position to give you the reason for the expulsion of this man."

Dr. Leach was the featured speaker over "Wings Over Jordan" last Sunday, a few days after his expulsion.

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Sessions at High School

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8-9-40

Welcome at Music Hall

The big delegaton in attendance upon the sessions of the National Medical association will be extended welcome Sunday afternoon in the Music Hall of the Sam Houston coliseum.

The program schedule calls for a welcome on behalf of Houston hospitals by Robert Jolly, general superintendent of the Memorial hospital. Other local interests will be represented on the welcome program, according to those in charge of the program.

A major attraction on the program will be appearance of some of the largest and most noted church choirs of Houston. Among the choirs to appear will be: Beebe Tabernacle C. M. E. choir; Greater Zion Baptist choir; Mount Vernon Mehtodist choir and the Good Hope Baptist choir. One of the largest audience of the year is expected to witness the program and hear the feast of music by these artists.

The housing committee reports "everything in readiness for the big delegation." The latest report says more than two thousand medics may be on hand prior to the opening session. All parts of the nation will be represented. Addresses by experts and authorities will be delivered during the session. They will cover every phase of the medical profession.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION- 1940
DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Doctors to Discuss New Drug, Sulfanilamide, at Convention In Houston

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Of particular interest, in view of the rapid development of uses for the drug involved and its derivatives is a paper: "Sulfanilamido—Its Therapeutic Value," by Dr. C. E. Lewis, New Brunswick, N. J.

Among those listed for the 1940 convention are the following papers: "Post Graduate Medicine," Dr. L. E. McCauley, Raleigh, N. C.; "The Study of Cancer Control," Dr. Mary F. Waring; "Silicosis Among Negroes in the Industrial Districts," Dr. J. O. Purvear, Gary, Ind.; "The Modern Methods of Treating Fractures," Dr. C. J. Teffner, Provident Hospital, Chicago.

PHARMACY

"The Relation of Physician to Pharmacists," Dr. Virgil Bias, Houston; "Pharmacy on a High Plane," Dr. Emil Brown Portwik, Los Angeles, Calif.; "Pharmacy, Professional and Commercial," Mrs. R. D. A. Jones-Ector, Houston; "Health and Medical Care for Children in a Democracy," Mrs. Earline Graves, Houston; "The Need of Rural Health Education," Mrs. A. W. Maddox.

DR. H. E. LEE OF HOUSTON VICTORIOUS AFTER SIZZLING RACE BY THREE CANDIDATES

By Call Staff Member

HOUSTON.—The 46th annual session of the National Medical Association was brought to an end here late Friday afternoon following one of the fullest and most dramatic day's work in the history of the organization. A few minutes prior to the closing act. Dr. H. E. Lee prominent Houston physician and surgeon, won out on the second ballot in a sizzlingly-hot three-cornered race for the position of president-elect of the NMA. Dr. A. N. Vaughn, St. Louis, succeeded Dr. A. W. Dumas as president.

Coming after a day in which tenseness predominated, Dr. Lee's election was a fitting climax to a session which was termed "the crossroads for the NMA." For several days there had been widespread speculation as to what effect the newly proposed constitution would have upon the election and the action of the executive board in the much debated issue of the legality of the house of delegates in voting to repose the power of administration and execution in the house of delegates and not in the Executive board as has been done in the past. Reliable information is the executive board had previously studied the new constitution prior to the adoption and had recommended its passage.

Session Closed to the Public

So tense was the situation that Dr. G. Hamilton-Francis, Speaker of the House called for an "executive session of the house of delegates," and ordered the marshals to clear the house of "all persons who are not members of the House of Delegates." The press as well as many doctors who hold membership in the National Medical association were included among those who were excluded from the "executive session." The length of the executive session added even more speculation to what might be the final outcome of moot question.

The backers of the executive board were victorious apparently in the vote, for the executive board was retained and Dr. William McKinley Thomas, Leavenworth, Kas., was re-elected chairman. The executive board held that it was within the province of the executive board- -and only the board- -to name its officials and under the present constitution be the governing body of the NMA in the interim of the annual convention of the NMA. The press and the public were re-admitted just prior to the balloting.

Say Dumas Influential

Informed circles state Dr. A. W. Dumas, retiring president, quiet, modest and yet powerfully influential in the organization's affairs, threw the strength of his influence and support to the executive board holding that it was within its province to name its officers; that the several divisions elected their respective members to the executive board in keeping with constitutional stipulations specifically and unmistakably setout in the by-laws; and that there could be no deviation from the Constitution.

Sentiment expressed among many members of the House of Delegates both in the session and in private was that "certain powers now reposed in the Executive Board" should be reposed in the house of delegates. A block of delegates with the backing of Dr. Dumas contended that there were constitutional provisions as to how changes could be made. There were those who insisted upon "law and order" prevailing and not "mob rule." It is thought by many delegates that the "coolheadness" on the part of Dr. Dumas, Dr. Francis, speaker of the house and presiding chairman, and the venerable Dr. J. A. Kenney, Tuskegee, Ala., had considerably to do with bringing the matter to such a calm end.

Speech Moves Audience

It was obvious Friday afternoon soon after the house of delegates had assembled that "stormy weather" was in the offing, when the venerable Dr. J. A. Kenney, longtime member of the organization and editor of the Journal of the NMA, was called upon by Dr. Francis to speak. Although he had been present throughout the meetings this was Dr. Kenney's first time to address the general body. He was listened to with rapt attention in deference to his long years of service and connection with the body and the esteem in which he is held, and unquestioned integrity.

Speaking with surpassing calmness and clarity, using measured words as he proceeded, Dr. Kenney knew the tenseness of the situation. He was conscious of the "load of dynamite" which needed only a touch-off to explode. He pleaded with obvious seriousness and sincerity. The silence was so profound that but for what Dr. Kenney was saying, one could hear a pin fall even on the carpeted floor in the building where the session was being held.

"We have setout to do a far reaching piece of work," he said. "In speaking, I do so as one who has held membership in the National Medical association since 1903, and as one who has held office of some kind in the NMA since 1904," he continued.

"Never before have we been confronted with such serious possibilities for our beloved organization. There are certain things we need to do to, and for, the NMA."

Clear House

After the Kenney address had made such a deep impression on the House of Delegates, and sensing that his plea for calmness and coolheadness, had or would prevail together with that of Dr. Dumas and the rare executive diplomacy and chairmanship of Dr. Francis, the house was cleared of "all spectators" including the press and doctors who, although members and supporters of the NMA, were not bonafide members of the House of Delegates, which is the legislative body of the NMA and second to the Executive Board in power. During the executive session which was unusually long, matters of vital importance to the well being and perpetuity of the National Medical association were discussed and disposed of, either in full or in part.

The Constitution Commission headed by Dr. E. B. Perry, Kansas City, Mo., made its report and rec

(Continued on Page 4)

President-Elect

DR. H. E. LEE of Houston, Texas, president-elect of the National Medical association. He was the choice of a large block of voters at the recent NMA convention in Houston. He won in a three-cornered, sizzling hot race with Dr. C. A. Whittier, San Antonio, Texas, and Dr. T. M. Smith, Chicago.—Teal Studio photo.

board re-elected Dr. ney, editor of the organ of the Natio sociation.

"If we don't abide by the constitution, we won't have anything that is stable and secure," one member told The Call in comment ng upon the prolonged debate over he Constitution and the Executive Board matter. At no time during the heated discussions did the Ex- ecutive Board indicate any sign of fear as to its position and consti utional priority and legal position in the matter under debate, feeling secure in the law.

The following is the complete list of officers-elect named at the concluding session late Friday afternoon: Dr. H. E. Lee, Houston, Texas, president-elect; vice presidents: first-Dr. C. F. Duncan, Jacksonville, Fla., second-Dr. R. M. Fowler, Atlantic City, N J.; third-Dr. M. M. Young Atlanta; third-Dr. M. M. Young ter, Atlanta; third-Dr. Chauncey Cooper, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Dr. E. Anderson, St. Louis. The executive Dr. J. Givens, Norfolk, Va., assistants: T. Taylor, Opelousas La., second-Dr. Raymond H. Carter, Atlanta; third-Dr. M. M. Young

Must Abide

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"Never before have we been confronted with such serious possibilities for our beloved organization. There are certain things we need to do to, and for, the NMA."

Clear House

After the Kenney address had made such a deep impression on the House of Delegates, and sensing that his plea for calmness and coolheadness, had or would prevail together with that of Dr. Dumas, the rare executive diplomacy and chairmanship of Dr. Francis, the house was cleared of "all spectators" including the press and doctors who, although members and supporters of the NMA, were not bonafide members of the House of Delegates, which is the legislative body of the NMA and second to the Executive Board in power. During the executive session which was unusually long, matters of vital importance to the well being and perpetuity of the National Medical association were discussed and disposed of, either in full or in part.

The Constitution Commission headed by Dr. E. B. Perry, Kansas City, Mo., made its report and rec

(Continued on Page 4)

President-Elect

DR. H. E. LEE of Houston, Texas, president-elect of the National Medical association. He was the choice of a large block of voters at the recent NMA convention in Houston. He won in a three-cornered, sizzling hot race with Dr. C. A. Whittier, San Antonio, Texas, and Dr. T. M. Smith, Chicago.

—Teal Studio photo.

board re-elected Dr. John A. Kenney, editor of the Journal, official organ of the National Medical association.

commendations at the executive session. Although Dr. Perry and his commission, as well as other members of the House of Delegates were sphinx-like and wouldn't comment at all reliable but unconfirmed information is that much of the power that heretofore was vested in the executive board is now reposed in the house of delegates. There were many who insisted that the provisions were necessary and imperative and purported changes should immediately take effect upon ratification by the House of Delegates. Again, the older and more tolerant element in the organization insisted that matters of so farreaching effect would take the regular and usual "Constitutional route," which is, that all laws pass must have a substantial major changes shall not take effect until one year after passage.

Must Abide

"If we don't abide by the constitution, we won't have anything that is stable and secure," one member told The Call in comment- ing upon the prolonged debate over the Constitution and the Executive Board matter. At no time during the heated discussions did the executive Board indicate any sign of fear as to its position and constitutional priority and legal position in the matter under debate, feeling secure in the law.

The following is the complete list of officers-elect named at the

Part of the Official Family of the NMA and WMA

Pictured above are some of the "powers that be" in the executive board of the National Medical Association which met at Houston last week, and a group of some of the lady "powers that be" of the Woman's Medical auxiliary to the association.

Reading left to right above aree: seated, Mrs. D. W. Byrd, wife of Dr. D. W. Byrd, Norfolk, Va.; Dr. A. N. Vaughn, president of the National Medical Association, St. Louis; Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, Chicago; Dr. A. W. Dumas, Sr., retiring president, Natchez, Miss.; Dr. Carl G. Roberts, Chicago; Mrs. A. W. Dumas, retiring chairman of the Womans Medical auxiliary Natchez, Miss., and Dr. William McKinley Thomas, chairman of the executive board, Leavenworth, Kas.

Standing, left to right: Miss A. E. Hughes, ex-president of Texas; Dr. John A. Kenney, the Lone Star State associa- Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Dr. tion; Mrs. L. R. Adams, Waco eeditor of the Medical Journal, Thelma Patten-Law, Houston, retiring president of the Lone and Pharamaceutical associa- tion; association, Waco, Texas; and Dr. Marcus B. Hutto, secretary of the executive board, Bainridge, Ga.

FLINT MEDICO WAS OUSTED

Jrge Investigation of Expense Accounts of Board Members

HOUSTON—National Medical association delegates, attending the convention here this week, were greeted with a printed open letter from Dr. J. L. Leach of Flint, Mich., who was ousted from the office of president because of alleged bootleg connections. The letter, addressed to Dr. William McKinley Thomas, chairman of the executive board, asked medical association members to investigate expense accounts of board members and other expenditures. It read in part:

"Perhaps, Dr. Thomas, the raging battle was not over the President after all, but, rather, over who could control the National Medical association for the next 16 years, and who would receive the Federal Government appointments, in case socialized medicine becomes a reality...anything may happen. Negroes without an organization behind them, stand a poor show in picking off one of these proposed appointments: the Doctor Generals over the Negro doctors of America."

The message to delegates at the end of the letter reads:

"What do they (the executive board) care about who is president of the N.M.A. so long as they control the association. The one reason they would not accept Dr. Leach, they knew they could not control him and make him jump."

Keen rivalry is reported to exist between several candidates for the presidency of the organization, two of them being Texans, Drs. C. A. Whittier, San Antonio, and H. E. Lee, Houston.

HOUSTON'S "BRONZE MAYOR" WELCOMES DOCTORS

As "Bronze Mayor" of the city of Houston, I wish to extend to the delegates and visitors of the National Medical Association, National Hospital Association, and the Women's Auxiliary of the National Medical Association on behalf of the citizens of Houston a most cordial welcome to our city.

Houston is proud to have the privilege of entertaining for the first time these distinguished guest from August 11 to 16.

The Citizens Committee cooperating with our local Medical Association has left no stone untur-ned to make the Forty-Sixth Annual session of the National Medical Association and the Seventeenth Convention of the National Hospital Association a most pleasant one.

We are glad to welcome the doctors because of the great progress that has been made in Medical Science during the last three score years. We welcome them because we feel their stay here will be profitable in the discovery of new knowledge and new teaching that will extend the period of life expectancy of our race and the human family.

I feel sure that the citizens of both races and the city of Houston as well as other organizations will extend every facility and courtesy to make the stay pleasant as well as profitable.

As "Bronze Mayor" of the city of Houston, I extend personally the facilities of my office at 419 1-2 Milam, for any information or assistance that we might be in a position to render.

—C. W. RICE, "Bronze Mayor"

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION- 1940 NEW YORK
DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

Race Surgeon Saves Life Of Lincoln's Descendant With Delicate Operation

Destiny of Dr. Russell Nelson Shaped 72 Years Ago by Great Emancipator—Technique He Used in Caesarian Operation Eliminated Danger of Peritonitis.

NEW YORK, Mar. 7.—The dramatic story of how a brilliant Negro doctor, whose destiny may have been shaped seventy-two years ago by the Great Emancipator, saved the life of a descendant of the Emancipator on the operating table of New York's Gotham hospital, was learned here this week from leaders in the medical profession.

As the gripping story of how Dr. Russell Nelson snatched Mrs. John A. Reithmayer, the former Miss Lincoln Belgrade, from the claws of death by performing one of the most delicate Caesarian operations in medical history, is being told, the spirit of humble "Abe" Lincoln probably hovers over the Negro surgeon's head, pointing a rugged, knowing finger that, "All men are born and created equal."

Last Monday a 12 pound, 13 ounce daughter, one of the largest babies ever delivered at the Gotham hospital, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Reithmayer of New York City. The operation, performed by Dr. Nelson, marked another stepping stone in the advance of modern surgery.

Significant is the fact that the Negro surgeon is a descendant of people who were freed from the shackles of slavery by a man whose blood flows through the veins of the patient. The fact that Dr. Nelson saved the life of Mrs. Reithmayer and her infant daughter may in some small way compensate for what Abraham Lincoln did for a down-trodden race.

The story of how fate placed the life of one of Lincoln's descendants into the hands of one of those he freed is so remarkable, that it almost overshadows the brilliant operation performed.

The baby was born after a Caesarian operation in which a technique known to the medical world for only two years, and rarely applied, was used.

Medical authorities, in lauding the work of Dr. Nelson, point out that the technique he used eliminated the dangers of peritonitis. A delicate operation, it is expected by surgeons to reduce mortality of women unable to bear children except by operation, from the present rate of five to ten per cent, to zero.

Dr. Nelson is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; he was a resident physician at Bellevue, Seaview and Manhattan Maternity hospitals of New York. He is a gynecologist and obstetrician, successfully practicing in New York and Long Island City and a visiting gynecologist on the staff of the City hospital of New York. He was selected recently to accompany the director of gynecology to San Juan, Porto Rico, where they operated at the Hospital Municipal.

Negro Medical Examiner For White Insurance Co.

It was announced on Monday that Dr. Richard M. Carey of 1919 Seventh avenue had recently been appointed medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, the first Negro physician to receive such an appointment for the company. Dr. Carey's territory will include Harlem and the Bronx and his duty will be to examine Negro and white applicants in that territory.

A graduate of Talladega College, Iowa State University and Iowa Medical College, Dr. Carey interned in 1932 at Harlem Hospital and since that time has practiced in the city. He is also an instructor at the Harlem Hospital Nurse Training School.

Dr. Carey is married, his wife being the former Miss Johnnie Davis, and they are the parents of a daughter, Jean, three years old.

Negro Physician Is Elevated To Higher Hospital Position

Dr. V. Leonard Williams, who has been at Cumberland Hospital for the past eight years, was promoted to assistant visiting surgeon there, February 1, it was learned this week. For the past several years he has been acting in that capacity.

Dr. Williams has practised in the town section of Brooklyn for a number of years and has recently opened his office with Dr. William R. R. Granger at 398 Stuyvesant avenue.

The newly-elevated medico is also assistant attending surgeon at Harbor Hospital, assistant in surgery at University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and assistant in pathology in Cumberland Hospital on the recommendation of the Medical Board of the later institution.

Born in Boston, Texas, he left there in 1915 to attend Dartmouth and New York University Medical College. He entered the army and, in 1919, became a 2d-lieutenant. He graduated from N. Y. U. in 1925. The borough doctor's father, S. B. Williams, is a mathematics teacher in a Houston high school and is president of the Houston Informer, a Arthur M. Williams of White Plains, N. Y., is also a doctor.

A quizzical smile grew steadily came on the serious face of the Brooklyn medico when he was asked the nature of his hobby.

"Pathology," was his answer. "What is that"? Well, it would take all day to explain it, but—, and, form a crowded shelf in his private office he took down a heavy medical dictionary and skillfully thumbed its pages. "Here it is". He read: "Pathology. That branch of medicince which treats of the essential nature of diseases; especially of the structural and functional changes caused by disease".

He looked up, all smiles. Seeing the understanding flash in the eyes of the interviewer he added, "I've been doing that for ten years".

MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS- 1940 NORTH CAROLINA
DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

Charlotte, N. C., News
February 17, 1940

Negro Doctors Take Issue With Charges By Recorder Sims

Reply To Judge's Statement That Negro Physicians Demand Pay In Advance

Ninety per cent of the emergency cases treated at Good Samaritan Hospital last year "paid nothing to either the hospital or doctor for services rendered," Dr. R. M. Wyche, chief of the active staff of the hospital, declared today in a statement in refutation of the charge by Judge Frank K. Sims Jr. that no Negro doctor in Charlotte will treat a patient without receiving the money in advance.

Judge Sims in a speech before the Rotary Club at its weekly luncheon yesterday afternooon declared that "no Negro doctor in Charlotte would stick a needle in the arm of a dying man until the money is put on the counter."

CALLED FALSE

These charges were branded as groundless as statements were also issued by Dr. Edson E. Blackman, chief of the emergency service at Good Samaritan Hospital and Miss Marian Bodey, superintendent of the Good Samaritan Hospital.

Dr. Blackman said: "The Judge's statement charging the Negro doctors with practices such as he outlined in his address is not only void of fact but is unwarranted."

Dr. Wyche said: "The records of the Good Samaritan Hospital show that in 1939 out of 860 emergencies that entered that institution and were treated by ten colored doctors, there were 780 who paid nothing to either the hospital or doctor for services rendered."

He also asked, "If the colored doctors don't treat these patients who have no money, who in the world does it?"

NONE TURNED AWAY

Miss Bodey, in characterizing Judge Sims' statement as "groundless and untrue" said that she had no knowledge of any patient being turned away from the Good Samaritan because he had no money "except in cases where the individual is so drunk or unmanageable that it is impossible to treat him."

Dr. S. C. Pyle, another Negro physician, told the News: "Judge Sims either made the statement maliciously or from utter ignorance of the true situation but in either case he was manifestly unfair to the Negro medical profession here. I do a great deal of emergency work at the Good Samaritan Hospital and 75 or 80 per cent of these patients are broke and I never receive any compensation from them. I can back up my statements with records in my office."

Statements from the Negro doctors and from Miss Bodey follow

DR. WYCHE'S STATEMENT

Please allow me as the chief of the active staff of the Good Samaritan Hospital, space in your paper to correct the statement of Judge Sims that appeared in yesterday's News.

To begin with, the statement of the Judge that, "I don't know of a Negro doctor who would stick a needle in a dying man until the money is put on the counter," shows an absolute lack of knowledge in these matters or indicates an aim at an intentional blow below the belt of the Negro profession.

If the colored doctors don't treat these patients who have no money, who in the world does it?

The records of the Good Samaritan Hospital show that in 1939, out of 860 emergencies that entered that institution and were treated by ten colored doctors, there were 780 who paid nothing to either the hospital or doctor for services rendered.

Fully two-thirds of the practice of the colored doctor is of a charitable nature either by voluntary consent, or by force of circumstances. The colored people do not make enough money on which to live half-way decently, to say nothing of having money to pay for medical services.

DR. BLACKMAN'S STATEMENT

It is unusual for an official who holds such a position of responsibility and trust as Judge Sims holds in our municipal setup to launch a broadside against an individual or organization without ascertaining the facts.

I have been connected with the Good Samaritan Hospital over a period of 21 years, and during the past five years as chief of the Emergency Service. I do not know of a single instance of an emergency case having been turned away because the individual did not have money. Occasionally, some individual comes to the hospital who is so abusive and unwilling to co-operate with the doctor in charge or the nurses that he elects to "go outside and find him a doctor." The Judge's statement charging the Negro doctors with practices such as he outlined in his address, is not only void of fact, but is unwarranted.

MISS BODEY'S STATEMENT

I have no knowledge of any patient being turned away from the Good Samaritan Hospital because he had no money, except in cases where the individual is so drunk, and so unmanageable that it is impossible to treat him. Judge Sims' charge that no Negro doctor would treat a patient "until the money is put on the counter" is groundless and untrue.

Greensboro, N. C., News
June 14, 1940

NEGRO MEDICAL BODY CLOSES 53RD SESSION

Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists End Three Day Convention Here.

Adjourning until next year's session at Rocky Mount, the Old North State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical society brought to a close its 53rd convention here last night with the annual ball at A. and T. college gymnasium following scientific lectures and clinics which have been in progress since Tuesday.

No definite time for the 1941 session was set by the 200 delegates who attended this year's event.

At a business session early yesterday afternoon before the last of the clinics and lectures, new officers of the association were installed. These include Dr. J. H. Pittman, of Burlington, president; Dr. J. C. Morgan, of High Point, first vice president; Dr. R. E. Wimberly, of Raleigh, second vice president; Dr. J. Bustee Davis, of Lillington, recording secretary and official reporter, and Dr. Clyde Donnell, of Durham, secretary and treasurer.

A series of resolutions and recommendations were adopted dealing with work to be done by delegates upon their return home to improve health conditions in their sections. It was recommended that all members attempt to keep up with modern improvements in instruments and methods and that all members try to improve office facilities if needed. Co-operation with public health officials was voted.

A report by the treasurer showed that the financial condition of the organization was in good shape with some funds left over after paying all expenses throughout the year.

A resolution was adopted also thanking the various organizations of Greensbooro and the town as a whole for its hospitality.

An address was made by the new president in which he urged all delegates to go back to their homes better prepared to carry on their work.

Clinics by Dr. M. L. LeBauer, who did an amputation with use of a new intravenous anesthesia, Dr. Brockton R. Lyon and Dr. Edson Blackmon, of Charlotte, opened the morning's program for the medical division. Papers were presented by Dr. Foster F. Burnett, of Wilmington, Dr. J. M. Walker, Jr., of Winston-Salem, and Dr. Leopold A. Marks, of Sanatorium. Discussions were led by Dr. C. C. Stewart, of Greensboro; Dr. L. T. Delany, of Raleigh, and Dr. H. H. Culmer, of Monroe.

In the dental division a round table discussion was held with Dr. L. I. Strickland, of Reidsville, leading. A clinic was conducted by Dr. L. G. Coble, of Greensboro.

In the pharmaceutical division papers were presented by York D. Garrett, of Durham, and A. M. Greenwood, of High Point.

The program for the auxiliary went off as scheduled with Mrs D. D. Jones delivering the main address.

100 Doctors From 3 States At N. C. Clinic

Journal and Guide Norfolk Va.

DURHAM, N. C.—The fifth annual post graduate course in medicine and surgery was held at Lincoln Hospital, Durham, N. C. September 25. Over one hundred physicians attended from North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

OCT 5 1940

This post graduate course was given under the auspices of the division of cooperation in education and race relations of the state department of education.

The cooperating organizations are the North Carolina State Department of Education, Raleigh, N. C., Duke University Medical School, Durham, N. C., and the Greater University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C.

The course this year was a symposium on medical and gynecological diseases.

The following authorities led discussions: Dr. W. L. Thomas, Jr., assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology Duke University; Dr. Bayard Carter, professor of obstetrics and gynecology. Duke; Dr. E. C. Hamblen, associate professor of obstetrics and gynecology, Duke; Dr. D. T. Smith, professor of bacteriology and associate professor of Medicine, Duke; Dr. O. C. E. Hansen-Pruss, associate professor of medicine, Duke University; Dr. C. E. Gardner, Jr., associate professor of surgery, Duke; Dr. M. J. Rosenau, director of public health University of North Carolina; and Dr. Peter Marshall Murray attending gynecologist, Harlem Hospital, New York, guest speaker.

Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of Negro education in the State Education Department, is the father of this movement. He appeared before the body and gave a short address. He stated the fine work accomplished by the committee on health problems had far exceeded his expectations. He brought greetings from the presidents of the University of North Carolina

and Duke.

The committee on health problems is as follows: Clyde Donnell, M.D., vice president and medical director of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, chairman; Dr. David T. Smith, M. D., professor of bacteriology and associate professor of medicine, Duke University Medical School, secretary; Dr. N. C. Newbold, director of the Department of Negro Education, Raleigh; Dr. C. A. Dunston, DD.D.S. president emeritus, Old North State Dental Society; William Rich, Superintendent Lincoln Hospital; Dr. E. A. Branch, D.D.S., state board of health, Raleigh, N. C.; and Dr. J. M. Flemming, D.D.S., state board of health, Raleigh.

Doctors Hold 33rd Annual Session In Muskogee With New Public Health Program

Dr. B. L. Love, Of Guthrie, Oklahoma, Secretary Of Organization, To Also Speak

Large Delegation Expected to Attend

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Physicians, dentists and pharmacists who attend the 33rd annual session of the Oklahoma Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association in Muskogee May 8, 9 and 10, will hear something relatively new in the way of scientific treatises, Dr. B. L. Love of Guthrie, secretary of the association, said this week.

The speakers this year will present original papers on phases of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy as they relate to the problems of their patients. These papers have been the outgrowth of many years of observation and research on the part of these speakers, Dr. Love said. Many visiting doctors from Texas, Michigan, Mississippi, Kansas and Missouri will attend. Presiding at the principal sessions of the meeting will be **Dr. G. W. Banks of Hulbert, president. Headquarters for the convention will be in First Baptist church, corner of Fifth and Court.**

All general sessions will be held there, and the public is invited to attend. Clinics will be conducted in the following places: dental clinic in the office of Dr. D. E. Wallace; surgical clinic in the Muckleroy Clinic; pharmaceutical clinic in Jones Drug Store. Dr. H. L. Muckleroy of Muskogee will be chief in charge of surgery, and will be assisted by Drs. W. L. Haywood and W. H. Slaughter of Oklahoma City, J. H. Burt of Okmulgee, and E. Bowser and F. M. Payne of Tulsa. Dr. S. H. C. Owen, noted surgeon of Detroit, Mich., is guest speaker and will address the general assembly on Wednesday afternoon on the subject, "Shock and Its Treatment." Dr. William D. Hayes of the State Health Department, Oklahoma City, will speak Friday afternoon, May 10, subject, "Romance of Disease Producing Organism." Some of the other papers to be presented are "Some Oddities in My Obstetrical Deliveries, Dr. J. E Guess, Okmulgee; "Pyorrhea," by Dr. J. M. Littlepage, Oklahoma City; "Pellagra," by Dr. H. W Conrad, Guthrie; "Uretha Stricture," by Dr. Floyd E. Waterfield, surgeon of Muskogee.

Dental Discussions To Be Heard

Many dental papers will be presented, among which will be: "Children's Dentistry," by Drs. S. R. Youngblood, J. M. Littlepage of Oklahoma City; "Pain After Extractions," Drs. J. J. McKeever of Tulsa, A. B. Whitby, Oklahoma City; "Electro-Coagulation in the Treatment of Pyorrhea," Drs. H. W. Williamston, Idabel; L. A. Sewell, Tulsa; "Syphilis of the Mouth," Drs. D. E. Wallace, Muskogee; T. J. Randolph, Oklahoma City; "X-Ray Interpretations," by Drs. R. B. Taylor, Okmulgee; A. H. Hudson, Muskogee; "Diet in Dentistry," Drs. H. E. Tollett of Muskogee, and E. L. Hairston of Tulsa.

Public Health Program Arranged

The Association will present a health program for the benefit of the public at Ward Chapel A. M. E. church, corner of 9th and Denison, Thursday evening, May 9, at 8 o'clock. Dr. R. B. Taylor, dental surgeon of Okmulgee, will speak on this program. His subject will be "Dentistry, Some of Its Significant Contributions to Humanity." Other presentations are "Bureau of Information," by Dr. L. H. Williams, Phc., of Tulsa; "Socialized Medicine," by Dr. W. W. Montgomery, M. D., Muskogee. Miss Georgia Jackson, R. N., of Muskogee, will also speak on this program. Music will be furnished by the D. B. & O. Choral club.

Social Functions Planned

Besides the general assemblies symposia, cilinics and round table discussions, there will be plenty of entertainment for the doctors, said Dr. D. E. Wallace of Muskogee, president of the local Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association. A welcome program will be presented by the citizens of Muskogee. Dr. W. L. Haywood, surgeon of Oklahoma City, will respond to this program on behalf of the state association. Luncheons, annual stag and dances have all been arranged for the pleasure of the doctors and their wives. Dr. G. W. Banks, president, and Mr. Rodgers will entertain the association with a barbecue festival on Rodgers Ranch Thursday afternoon, May 9.

This association was designed to promote learning and fellowship among the medical, dental and pharmaceutical professions and has grown in importance for many years. About one hundred physicians, dentists, pharmacists and nurses are expected to be in attendance at this 33rd annual session.

State President

DR. G. W. BANKS

In the above photo is Dr. G. W. Banks, president of the Oklahoma Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association, who will preside during the 33rd annual session which meets in Muskogee May 8-10.

PALMETTO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Columbia, S. C., April 4.—The 44th Annual Meeting and Fourth Annual Clinic of the Palmetto State Medical Association will be held here, April 23-26, according to an announcement by J. G. Stuart, M. D., chairman of the program committee. Among specialists already secured for the medical clinics are: John W. Chenault, former Rockefeller Fellow in Orthopedic Surgery and now director of orthopedics and head of the Tuskegee Institute poliomyelitis center; R. T. Smith, M D., director of out-patient clinic of Hubbard Hospital and assistant in medicine, Meharry Medical School, Nashville; J. L. Martin, chief of X-ray department, Howard University Medical School; Audley F. Connor, M. D., associate attending physician, medical department, and chief of the renal-vascular diseases clinic, Provident Hospital, Chicago; and Claudius L. Forney, M. D., associate surgeon, department of eye, ear nose and throat, Provident Hospital, Chicago, and Diplomat of the American Board of Ophthalmology.

D. K. Jenkins, D. D. S., in charge of arrangements for the dental clinics, states the services of the following have been secured for this section of the meeting: Dr. R. B. Hendrick and Dr Adolphus Walton of Howard University Dental School; and Dr. R T. Sanford and Dr. J. B. Singleton of the department of dentistry Meharry Medical School, Nashville. Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, Alabama, chairman of the executive board of the National Dental Association will be one of the guest speakers. Dr Taggart will address the joint student bodies of Allen and Benedict Colleges on "Opportunities in the South."

An outstanding feature of the state medical program are the evening meetings planned especially for the general public. A key speaker during these meetings will be Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director of Negro health, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago.

The Palmetto Medical Association, one of the oldest of its kind among Negroes, has its officers: U. G. Teele, M. D., president; L. W. Long, M. D., president-elect; Durham Counts, Ph. G., Secretary and C. C. Brevard, D. D. S., Treasurer. Joseph A. Robinson, M.D., dean of the medical profession in South Carolina, is chairman of the executive board. Other members of the executive board are: B. A. Everett, M. D., J. G. Stuart, M. D., and W. H. Young, M. D.

In a recent letter to the members of the allied medical professions in South Carolina, Dr. Robinson stated: "Thirty-four of our 46 counties do not have drug stores operated by Negroes; 17 counties do not have Negro physicians; 27 do not have Negro dentists; and 17 do not have Negro dentists or physicians. Twenty-one of our 45 dentists serve Columbia, Charleston, Greenville and Spartanburg, while 31 of the 68 physicians practice in Columbia, Charleston, Greenville and Florence. Many of these counties have only one physician or dentist. Drug stores, of which we have few, pay well when properly managed. These statistics offer a real challenge to our youth," Dr. Robinson continued, "to make the inevitable struggle to obtain medical training and to seek opportunities for service and financial well-being in many parts of our state which are "virgin soil" so far as our people are concerned."

Spartanburg S. C. Journal

December 16, 1940

Negro Doctors Meet Again On January 17

Dr. William S. Douglas was principal speaker at the third meeting of the year of the Piedmont district branch of the Palmetto Medico-Dent-Pharmaceutical society, comprising negro doctors of this race, at the Carver high school last Thursday night. He spoke on rheumatoid diseases, hypotropic and atropic.

Other speakers at the session included Dr. K. M. Young, for the dental profession; Dr. G. T. Mansel, tonsils; Dr. J. C. Bull, treatment; and Dr. W. M. Porter, the cost of treatment.

The society, which was formed in October at the suggestion of Dr. L. W. Long, state president of the allied medical group, comprises three allied professions in the medical field and concentrates its efforts upon the development of individual practitioners for the welfare of their patients. Physicians, dentists and pharmacists comprise the membership.

The next meeting will be held in Greenville on January 17.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,- 1940
DATA ON, PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMASTS SOUTH CAROLINA-

STATE ANNUAL CONFERENCE AND CLINIC

Expect Noted Specialists To Attend Four-Day Event Of Group

September

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 12—The forty-fourth annual meeting and fourth annual clinic of the Palmetto State Medical association will be held here, April 23-26, according to an announcement by Dr. J. G. Stuart, chairman of the program committee. 4-13-40

Among specialists already secured for the medical clinics are: John W. Chenault, former Rockefeller Fellow in Orthopedic surgery, and now director of orthopedics and head of the Tuskegee institute poliomyelitis center; R. T. Smith, M.D., director of out-patient clinic of Hubbard hospital and assistant in medicine, Meharry medical school, Nashville; J. L. Martin, chief of X-ray department, Howard university medical school; Audley F. Connor, associate attending physician, medical department, and chief of the renal-vascular diseases clinic, Provident hospital, Chicago; and Claudius L. Forney, associate surgeon department of eye, ear, nose and throat, Provident hospital, Chicago, and diplomat of the American Board of Opthalmology.

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MEDICAL ASSOCIATION- 1940 TENNESSEE
DATA ON: PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, PHARMACISTS

VOLUNTEER STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE

Members of the executive committee of the Volunteer State Medical association at meeting at Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn., February 16. Left to right, seated: R. T. Burt, Clarksville; N. A. Henderson, Knoxville; M. Lay, Martin; W. E. Pannell, Clarksville; W. A. Bisson, Memphis, president; O. B. Taylor, Knoxville, chairman; A. L. Coppedge, Memphis, W. J. Astrapp, South Pittsburgh; M. V. Umble, Oakland. Standing: D. T. Rolfe, Nashville; E. M. Wilkins, Memphis; M. V. Lynk, Memphis; W. J. O. Lee, Humboldt; R. Hernandez, Nashville; W. P. Quinn, Nashville; L. G. Patterson, Memphis; B. F. Davis, Columbia; F. A. Moncur, Shelbyville; P. A. Stephens, Chattanooga; C. O. Hadley, Nashville; L. L. Patton, Chattanooga; F. McClenton, Nashville; J. W. Jones, Nashville.—Anderson photo.

White Texas Doctors Will Be Speakers

Daily Worker 8/13/40 Editorial Ed.

HOUSTON — (ANP) — While events in other parts of the world bring into relief the necessity for cooperation between the citizens of America in the performance of all functions affecting the general welfare, it is announced that the 46th annual session of the National Medical association will feature addresses by two leading white Texas physicians on subjects relating to a general conference theme of "Cooperation between physicians of the two races."

Meeting in the heart of the deep South, Houston, August 12 to 16 inclusive, physicians from all over the the United States will hear Dr. Holman Taylor, secretary of the Texas State Medical association, white, and Dr. E. W. Bertner, of Houston representing the American Medical Association in liberal discussion of steps to bring the physicians of the two races together in working out the problems raised by disease, pestilence and death.

TALKS TO BE HEARD

Keynote talks on the general 1940 theme of cooperation will be heard from Negro doctors who will bring concrete suggestions regarding efforts to achieve further unity between practitioners, particularly in sections where discriminatory customs make such helpful cooperation extremely difficult.

In attendance at the meeting of the American Medical association meeting in New York City last week was AMA's executive secretary John T. Givens, of Norfolk, who discussed with leaders of the NMA on this matter. While in New York, Dr. Givens made arrangements with exhibitors of scientific and medical products to set up booths at the NMA meeting in Houston in August.

The addresses by the white Texas doctors were arranged by Dr. Thelma Patten Laws of Houston, active leader in local medical circles and chairman of the committee handling the entertainment of the national meeting for the Lone Star State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical association, host to the convention.

GREAT STRIDES MADE

Dr. Givens pointed out this week, that through the conscientious efforts of the National Medical association committee on recognition of Negro physicians by the A.M.A., great strides have been made in behalf of colored doctors and the way paved for some constructive discussion of cooperation between the races as will feature the 1940 session.

It is further pointed out that the United States, in the years just ahead will need the combined resources of all its medical talent, white and colored, to keep the nation fit and virile enough to defend its democracy from aggression without and from degeneracy within. Dr. Givens points out that now, more than ever before, the nation needs absolute cooperation among all of its citizens and he sincerely hopes that the Houston convention will mean the dawning of a new day in the relations between white and Negro doctors.

Meeting in connection with the NMA sessions in Houston will be the National Hospital association August 11 to 13, and the Women's auxiliary of the NMA.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
February 15, 1940

Negro Physicians' Rights Urged

A resolution recommending that Negro physicians in Virginia be given the right to attend scientific sessions of the Medcal Socety of Virginia and its component parts was adopted by the Fourth District Medical Society at its session in Emporia Tuesday.

The district society, a member of the State organization, has permitted Negro doctors of the section to attend its scientific sessions since 1927

Richmond, Va. News Leader
November 1, 1940

Physicians to Attend Seminar on Sunday

Dr. Zenobia Gilpin, secretary of the Richmond Medical Society, announced today that a representative delegation of Richmond's Negro physicians will attend the first post-graduate seminar for Negro physicians, scheduled to convene Sunday in the auditorium of the Howard University College of Medicine at 8 P. M., in Washington. Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, chairman of the citizens' committee, will preside at the opening session. Other sessions will continue daily through Wednesday.

The seminar is being sponsored jointly by the Washington Tuberculosis Association, the Medico-Chirurgical Society, the Social Hygiene Society and the Maryland Tuberculosis Association, and is planned for practicing physicians in Washington and nearby Maryland and Virginia.